This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Ellis T
21118.07.550

2430

3.2.4.11 14.6.6.14 3.2.4.10

THE

ELEMENTS

OF

GREEK GRAMMAR:

WITH NOTES

FOR THE USE OF THOSE, WHO HAVE MADE SOME PROGRESS IN THE LANGUAGE.

THE SECOND EDITION.

Richard Valpy

LONDON:

PRINTED BY D. N. SHURY, BERWICK-STREET SOHO.

SOLD BY RICHARDSONS, ROYAL EXCHANGE; RIVINGTONS, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD; LAW, AVE-MARIA LANE; LONGMAN AND CO. PATERNOSTER ROW; LACKINGTON AND CO. FINSBURY SQUARE; AND LUNN AND DULAU, SOHO SQUARE.

1807.

Educ T 2111s.07.850

~~4263.53~~
~~Educ T~~
~~818.07.3~~

Nequaquam me pœnitet hujus studii, quod per hanc recensionem in *tractatione veterum Grammaticorum* consumsi. Imò tantùm eo me adjutum sentio, non modò ad hoc opus, sed ad omnem facultatem linguæ Græcæ, neminem ut arbitrer *in Græcis scriptoribus intelligendis* proficere posse, nisi simili cursu lectionis *præcepta* illorum *collegerit*, et ad optimas rationes *examinaverit*.

WOLFIUS, *Proleg. ad Homer.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE reasons, which obliged the author of this Grammar to prepare it for publication, are known to several of his friends; to the public they would be unimportant.

His path was clearly traced. His Latin Grammar had found its way into general use; a similar plan therefore would not be unsuccessful, if the execution were equal. He has now given it a decisive trial among his pupils; and the event of that trial has exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The rapid sale of the first impression, and the testimonies of its utility, which he has received from several experienced teachers, have induced him to make considerable additions, and, he trusts, improvements, in this Edition.

It is the chief design of the Work to simplify and to explain. The Rules to be committed to memory by the young pupil will be found concise, and yet comprehensive; the Notes to be read by the maturer student, as full and minute as the limits of the book would permit.

In the *Declensions*, the plan adopted by the best later Grammarians has been followed. The unnecessary and perplexing number of Declensions, given by CLENARD and some other writers, has been justly rejected by RHODOMANNUS, VERWEY, VOSSIUS, and WELLER, who have reduced them to Three. In France that number has been sanctioned by the PORT ROYAL authors, and in Scotland by MOOR. In this country the great BUSBY, whose metrical Grammar is one of the noblest monuments of industry and knowledge, has made Five Declensions; but the two last are branches of the third, and were admitted in consequence of the author's

plan to assimilate the Greek and Latin languages in every respect. If each contracted form of imparisyllabic nouns is to constitute a distinct declension, the number might be considerably increased, and the memory of the learner unprofitably burdened. For this last reason, in the words of the judicious SHARPE, "the formation of such nouns as are called Diminutive," of which Caninius has reckoned more than thirty forms, "Amplifying, and Possessive, is thought to be better acquired by use than by a multitude of rules."

In the number of *Conjugations* a still greater difference has been made. Some Grammarians have included all Verbs under one form; others have extended the number to thirteen. The plan of the former produced obscurity, that of the latter, prolixity, if not confusion. To avoid these defects, a middle way has been attempted, and justified by the success, which has attended it. The distinction of Conjugations of Verbs in ω by the termination of the First Future must be allowed to be simple and easy. To the objection, that may be made on account of the difficulty of finding out the First Future, it may be answered that the same difficulty exists in finding out the Infinitive Mood, the only distinction of Latin Conjugations. And yet the youngest Student is not at a loss to distinguish them. The plan in the present Grammar will be found, on experience, to simplify the subject, and facilitate the acquisition of this important part of Grammatical knowledge.

A still greater innovation will appear in the *Contracted* forms of Verbs. No Synopsis is given, because that Synopsis seldom leaves accurate traces in the memory of the young student. If he is made to give the rules and examples in this Grammar, when he meets a Contracted Verb, he will in a short time become perfectly versed in the principle and practice both of contracted and uncontracted forms.

The list of *Irregular* Verbs will be found copious, and, it is hoped, satisfactory. It would have been shorter, if the system of HERMANNUS had been followed, who banishes the obsolete and fictitious roots in εω, and considers the Futures in ησω and the Perfects in ηκα as Attic forms from Verbs in ω. However sagacious this observation may be, considered abstractedly, yet in an elementary book, professing to give the easiest methods of forming the tenses for the young pupil, it cannot be adopted in practice. Indeed he himself justifies the method observed in this Grammar: "Patet cur Grammatici ἀλεξέω finxerint; ἀλέξω non poterat aliter formatum habere futurum, vel Aoristum Primum, vel Perfectum, nisi tanquam ab ἀλεξέω."

On the *Syntax* the best Classical authorities are always produced. If examples are not taken from the NEW TESTAMENT, the omission arose partly from a wish that greater respect may be shown to the style of the Holy Scriptures, when it is found so generally authorised by quotations from the purest writers. On the meaning and construction of Prepositions much labor has been employed, and it is hoped that both deficiency and prolixity have been avoided. The metrical table has been found of singular advantage to the learner, who is required to give the example suited to the passage, which he is to explain. No precepts are given on the Prepositions in Composition, for no class of Greek students can be strangers to Bishop HUNTINGFORD's *Exercises*, in which the fullest and the clearest directions are given. In the course of the Syntax it will be observed that the principles of Dr. MOOR of Glasgow, and of that great etymologist, HORNE TOOKE, have not been disregarded. The use, now become general, of Professor DALZEL's *Analecta* has furnished the Student with the most valuable rules on Greek construction, delivered in an agreeable and interesting manner.

The *Prosody* is short and easy: it is intended to invite the young Scholar to a strict application to that object. If he is conversant with the few rules here given, practice and attention will soon raise him to a high degree of metrical accuracy. A key is placed in his hands, by which he may enter the fields of Poetry, and cull the fairest flowers of taste and genius. In these pleasing excursions he will derive great advantage from the directions of VALCKENAER, and of Professor PORSON, in their Notes to Euripides, and of BRUNCK to Aristophanes and Sophocles; and from the Criticisms of Dr. CHARLES BURNEY. Many ingenious and important observations will be found in Bishop CLEAVER on the *Rhythm of the Greeks*, and in Bishop HORSLEY on the *Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages.*

The rules for *Accents* are general. More particular observations will be found in the last Edition of BELL's Greek Grammar, which contains the comprehensive rules of Port Royal. An enlarged and analogical view of the subject will be supplied by Mr. NARES's *Elements of Orthöepy*, a book which ought to be in the hands of every Student.

For a more minute knowledge of *Dialects*, the student is referred to MAITTAIRE. It is hoped that the Tables, given in this Grammar, of the changes of Letters, will be found interesting.

An accurate account of the nature and powers of the *Digamma* will be found in DAWES's *Miscellanea Critica*, edited by that profound Analogist, Bishop BURGESS; in the instructive essay of Dr. FOSTER *on Greek Accents;* and in the learned disquisition *on the Greek Alphabet* by R. P. KNIGHT, M. P. The observations on the pronunciation of the Digamma have received the concurrence of an accurate investigator of ancient forms of language and of Classical Antiquities. To the list of digammated words in Homer Professor HEYNE's laborious researches have amply contributed.

The Edition of Homer, now preparing by Mr. KIDD, will throw considerable light on this subject, and on the genuine readings of the Poet.

The concluding system of the *Formation* of the language is that, which was suggested at the same time by HEMSTERHUSIUS in Holland and by Lord MONBODDO in Scotland. It has received considerable illustration from LENNEP in his *Analogia Græca*, and from our countryman BURGESS in his Appendix to DAWES, and in his *Essay on Antiquities*.

The great object of the Author has been utility. He has endeavoured to explain the meaning of terms, and the causes of constructions, and to enliven the rules by analogical allusions to other languages; a mode of comparison best calculated to illustrate and familiarize the subject. If his explanations are not always satisfactory, they will at least engage the reflecting mind of an attentive student to investigate the origin, to trace the progress, and to extend his knowledge, of the purest and most copious of languages.

Published by the same.

The ELEMENTS of LATIN GRAMMAR; with Notes for the Use of those, who have made some Progress in the Language. Sixth Edition, Price 2s.

DELECTUS SENTENTIARUM et HISTORIARUM, ad usum tironum accommodatus. Edit. 8a. Pr. 2s. 6d.

LATIN DIALOGUES, collected from the best Latin Writers. Second Edition, Price 2s.

PRINCIPIA OFFICIORUM, HISTORIÆ et GEOGRAPHIÆ, è Cicerone, Plinio Secundo, Justino, Tacito, Melâ excerpta in Usum Scholarum. Edit. 2a. Pr. 3s. 6d.

POETICAL CHRONOLOGY of Ancient and English HISTORY. Fourth Edition, Price 2s.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page	line	
3	— 9.	Σ may be called a *solitary* Consonant, which
	— 15.	and four are *liquids*:
9	— 25.	analogous
12	— 20.	ὠτι, ποδι.
25	— penult.	οες, ους;
	— ult.	οας, ους;
30	— 22.	derived from
31	— 5.	τέσσαρ-ας, Att. ες, α.
	— 21.	τεσσαρακαίδεκα,
37	— 26.	to him
39	— 8.	P.
56	— 5.	last of two
	— 18.	σμύχω,
	— 20.	Dissyllables in ζω and σσω
64	— ult.	Verbs in αιω,
72	— 17.	ι aspirate only
77	— 18.	as ἐτίθην, ἐθην; or by changing the Improper Reduplication into the Augment, as ἵστην, ἔστην.
82	— antep.	ἱστάμην, ἐστάμην.
86	— 19.	εἶκε.
93	— 23.	dele δέω, &c.
	— 25.	ἕδιον, Perf. M. δέδια.
94	— 16.	transpose the Tenses.
99	— 8.	δῦμι,
100	— 6	dele and εὑράμην.
111	— 15.	Genit.
119	— last note.	So Milton, *Or hearst thou rather pure etherial stream.*
131	— ult.	will be here given.
135	— 16.	significations
139	— 8.	σωμα, Xen.
145	— 12.	they occur chiefly in proper names,
146	— 19.	we find
147	— 17.	dele the instance from Statius.
148	— 3.	The first syllable of ἀθάνατος is long in all poetry.
	— 23.	Rhodopen,
150	— 21.	those in νω
169	— 19.	acu'ed
174	— 9.	Ἀπολλώς,
175	— 21.	It forms the Pluperfect in η, ης, η or ειν.
197	— 13.	TERMINAHIT.
200	— 18.	to guide

*** Other errors, particularly in Accents and Breathings, the learner will easily and profitably correct. Thus he will know that ἔνδοξοι, page 23, last line, is incorrect by the first rule, p. 162;—τοσοῦτον, p. 19, last line, by the last note, p. 161;—the genitives and datives of πολύς, p. 26, by the second rule, p. 168;—and that ἐστώς, p. 23, and ἑστώς, page 74, cannot both be right.

γ̇	γινεταί	κν· κγ̇	κων	ς	στ	τῆς τ̃	τῶν
γλ	γρ	μρ	μαρ	σω	συν	ς	ῦ
γω	γρω	μτ	μάτων	χ	σχ	η	υι
δ̈	δε	μθ	μεθ	ω	σω	ω ~ν	υν
δξ	δεξ	μν μ	μὲν	τα	τα	ὑπο	ὑπὸ
δυ	δευ	μ̓		ται		ὑπερ	ὑπὲρ
		μος	μένος				
Δα δια	διὰ			ϑ	ται	υς	υς
ε ε	ει	μτ	μετὰ	τ		υσι	υσι
	ει̃	μυν	μυν				
ει ειν	εἶναι	μων	μῶν	τ	ταῦτα	θαι	χθαι
		ὁ	οἱ	τ̃	ταῖς	χο χ	χο
εκ	εκ						ω̃
εν	εν	οἷ	οἷον	τ	τε	ο	

There are twenty-four letters in Greek:

Α, α,	Alpha,	a.
Β, β, ϐ,	Beta,	b.
Γ, γ, ϝ,	Gamma,	g.
Δ, δ,	Delta,	d.
Ε, ε,	Epsilon,	ĕ.
Ζ, ζ, ʒ,	Zeta,	z.
Η, η,	Eta,	ē.
Θ, θ, ϑ,	Theta,	th.
Ι, ι,	Iota,	i.
Κ, κ,	Kappa,	k.
Λ, λ,	Lambda,	l.
Μ, μ,	Mu,	m.
Ν, ν,	Nu,	n.
Ξ, ξ,	Xi,	x.
Ο, ο,	Omicron,	ŏ.
Π, π, ϖ,	Pi,	p.
Ρ, ρ, ῥ,	Rho,	r.
Σ, ς, σ, final ς, ϛ,	Sigma,	s.
Τ, τ, ϯ,	Tau,	t.
Υ, υ,	Upsilon,	u.
Φ, φ,	Phi,	ph.
Χ, χ,	Chi,	ch.
Ψ, ψ,	Psi,	ps.
Ω, ω,	Omega,	ō.

Of these, seven are VOWELS:

ε,	ο[1],		short,
η,	ω,		long[2],
α,	ι,	υ,	doubtful[3].

There are twelve DIPHTHONGS:

Six *proper;* αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου,

Six *improper;* ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, ηυ, υι, ωυ[4].

---

[1] In *e psīlon, o mĭcron, u psīlon, i* is long. But the names of these letters have, since the adoption of the distinctive adjectives, been pronounced in this country as single words with the English accent, *épsilon, ómicron, úpsilon.* Some persons have lately resumed the ancient pronunciation. On this principle *oméga* must be called *o mĕga.*

The addition of *psilon* to υ is unnecessary, as that vowel is not, like ε and ο, distinguished from a corresponding letter.

The letters ε, ο, υ, and ω were called ει, ου, υ, and ω, during the first centuries of the Christian era.

[2] Anciently ε was used for η, and ο for ω or ου: thus, ΚΟΡΕΣ for Κόρης, ΘΕΟΝ for Θεῶν, and ΗΕΡΟΔΟ for Ἡρώδου. The long mark was then placed over ε and ο, thus ε̄, ο̄, for η, ω.

[3] They are called *doubtful,* because they are long in some syllables and short in others.

[4] In the formation of the *proper* diphthongs, ι and υ are placed after ᾰ, ε, or ο. Hence ι and υ are called *Subjunctive,* and the rest *Prepositive.*

In the formation of the *improper* diphthongs, ι and υ are placed after the same vowels made long, ᾱ, η, or ω. The ι, then become silent, is placed under the former vowel. For the same reason υι is sometimes written ῠ.

Perhaps in strictness αυ and υι should be considered sometimes as *proper,* sometimes as *improper* diphthongs, according to the quantity of the former vowel.

The ι subscribed was anciently added to the former vowel, as

Of the seventeen CONSONANTS, nine are *mutes*, divided into

Three Soft,	π,	κ,	τ;
Three Middle,	β,	γ,	δ;
Three Aspirate,	φ,	χ,	ϑ.

Each *soft* mute has its corresponding *middle* and *aspirate*, into which it is frequently changed; thus π has β for its *middle*, and φ for its *aspirate*[1].

Σ, which may be called a *solitary* Consonant, and which placed after the mutes forms

Three *double* letters; thus:

τς,	δς,	ϑς,	form ζ;
κς,	γς,	χς,	form ξ;
πς,	βς,	φς,	form ψ.

And four *liquids*: λ, μ, ν, ρ[2].

---

appears from Inscriptions and ancient MSS. thus AI. It is still sometimes joined to capital letters, thus Aι.

When a diphthong is dissolved by Diæresis, the latter vowel has two dots over it, thus ἄϋπνος.

[1] When two *mutes* come together, they must be both either soft, middle, or aspirate: thus, τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην, not τέτυφται, ἐτύπθην.

[2] Γ before γ, κ, ξ, χ, is pronounced like ν; thus, ἄγϛελός is pronounced ἄνγελος, like *n* in *angle*.

N is changed into { γ before γ, κ, ξ, χ; μ before β, μ, π, φ, ψ; λ, ρ, and σ before λ, ρ, σ.

Thus, ἐγγράφω for ἐνγράφω, ἐμβαίνω for ἐνβαίνω, συμμέχω for

There are two BREATHINGS, one of which is placed over every vowel or diphthong beginning a word:

The *soft* (᾽), the *aspirate* (῾)[1].

APOSTROPHE (᾽) shows that a vowel is cut off, as, ἀλλ᾽ ἐγὼ for ἀλλὰ ἐγώ[2].

When an apostrophe takes place, a soft mute before an aspirate vowel is changed into its corresponding aspirate: thus, for ἀπὸ οὗ, ἀπ᾽ οὗ is changed into ἀφ᾽ οὗ.

συνμένω: so in Latin, *impedio* for *inpedio*, *illudo* for *inludo*, &c. and anciently *aggulus* for *angulus*, &c.

N is added to Datives Plural in σι, and to Verbs of the third person in ε and ι, when the next word begins with a vowel: thus, ἔλεγεν αὐτῷ for ἔλεγε αὐτῷ.

The negative οὐ before a soft vowel becomes οὐκ, before an aspirate οὐχ: ἐξ before a consonant becomes ἐκ: οὔτω, ἄχρι, and μέχρι before a vowel take ς, as οὕτως ἔφη.

[1] The *aspirate* has the force of *h*: thus, ὁ is pronounced *ho*.

Υ and ρ at the beginning of a word have always the *aspirate*. If two ρ come together, the former has the *soft*, the latter the *aspirate*: thus, ἔῤῥεον.

Anciently H was the *aspirate* in Greek, as it is in Latin: thus, HEKATON was written for ἑκατόν.

The Æolians, who avoided the *aspirate*, used another sound, similar to a V or a W, to prevent the hiatus occasioned by the meeting of vowels in different syllables: this they called the *digamma*, because its figure resembled two gammas, one over the other, thus, F or *ϝ*. Thus ϝεσπέρα for ἑσπέρα, ὠϝὸν for ὠὸν, τοῦτο ϝῖδον for τοῦτο ἴδον. Hence the Latin *vespera*, *ovum*, *video*, &c.

[2] The vowels thus cut off are α, ε, ι, ο, and the diphthongs αι and οι; but περὶ and πρὸ never lose their final vowel.

There are three ACCENTS in Greek: the *acute* (´), the *grave* (`), and the *circumflex* (~).

The *acute* is placed on one of the three last syllables of a word.

The *grave* is never placed but on the last syllable [1].

The *circumflex* is placed on a long vowel or diphthong in one of the two last syllables [2].

There are only four POINTS or STOPS:

The *comma*, like the Latin (,).

The *note of interrogation* (;).

The *colon*, or point at top (·).

The *full stop*, like the Latin (.).

These vowels and diphthongs are sometimes cut off at the beginning of a word by the Attics: thus, ὦ 'γαθὲ for ὦ ἀγαθέ.

Two words are sometimes joined in one by *crasis*; as, κἀγὼ for καὶ ἐγὼ, κἄτα for καὶ εἶτα, ἀνὴρ, for ὁ ἀνὴρ, ἐγᾦδα for ἐγὼ οἶδα, &c.

[1] The *grave* is always placed on the last syllable of a word; but if that word should be the last of the sentence, the *acute* is used. The *acute* is always used on the interrogative τίς, and on the last syllable of a word followed by an enclitic; as, σῶμά ἐστι.

An *enclitic* inclines, and throws its accent, on the preceding word, with which it is joined and blended.

[2] Words accented on the last syllable are called *oxytons* or *acutitons*; words not accented on the last syllable are called *barytons* or *gravitons*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are eight species of words, called PARTS OF SPEECH; *Article*, *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*[1].

The four first are declined with *Gender*, *Number*, and *Case*.

There are three GENDERS: *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

There are three NUMBERS:
The *Singular* speaks of one.
The *Dual*[2], of two, or a pair.
The *Plural*, of more than two.

There are five CASES: *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*[3].

The nominative and vocative are frequently the same in the singular, always in the dual and plural.

---

[1] The *Interjections* are included by the Greeks in the Adverbs.

[2] The *dual*, which adds precision to the Greek language, is not used in the Æolic dialect, or in Latin. It is not found in the New Testament, in the Septuagint, or in the Fathers. In the corruption of the language by the modern Greeks it was omitted. Thus it was used in that copious language, the Arabic, and omitted in the Persian.

[3] An *Ablative* was admitted by ancient grammarians; but as it is always the same as the *dative*, it is generally omitted.

The dative has always ι, either final, or in a diphthong in the last syllable.

The genitive plural always ends in ων.

The dual has only two terminations, one for the nominative, accusative, and vocative; the other for the genitive and dative.

Neuters have the nominative, accusative, and vocative alike; and in the plural those cases end in α. In the dual they are like the masculine.

ARTICLE ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, the[1].

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	ὁ,	ἡ,	τὸ,	N. A. V. τὼ,	τὰ,	τὼ,	N. οἱ,	αἱ,	τὰ,
G.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ,	G. D. τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.	G.	τῶν,	
D.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,				D. τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς,
A.	τὸν,	τὴν,	τό.				A. τοὺς,	τὰς,	τά.

DECLENSIONS of NOUNS are three, answering to the three first declensions in Latin.

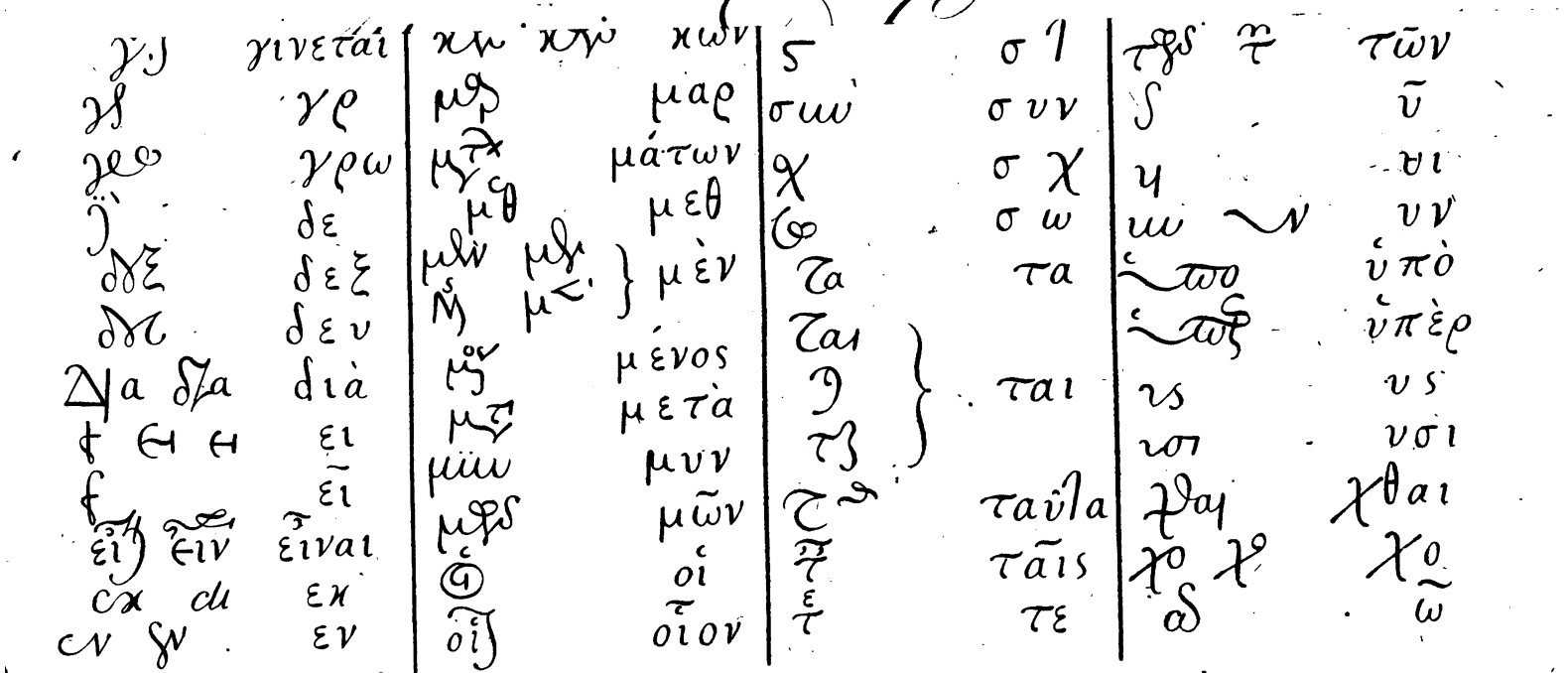
The *first* ends in α, η feminine, and in ας and ης masculine.

The *second* ends in ος generally masculine and sometimes feminine, and ον neuter.

The *third* ends in α, ι, υ neuter, ω feminine, ν, ξ, ρ, ς, ψ of all genders, and increases in the genitive.

---

[1] The *article* usually answers to the definite article *the* in English. When no *article* is expressed in Greek, the English article indefinite *a* is signified. Thus, ἄνθρωπος means *a* man, or *man* in general; and ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *the* man. This *article*, which does not exist in Latin, has been found of great utility in modern languages.



There are twenty-four letters in Greek:

A, α,	Alpha,	a.
B, β, ϐ,	Beta,	b.
Γ, γ, ϝ,	Gamma,	g.
Δ, δ,	Delta,	d.
E, ε,	Epsilon,	ĕ.
Z, ζ, ʒ,	Zeta,	z.
H, η,	Eta,	ē.
Θ, θ, ϑ,	Theta,	th.
I, ι,	Iota,	i.
K, κ,	Kappa,	k.
Λ, λ,	Lambda,	l.
M, μ,	Mu,	m.
N, ν,	Nu,	n.
Ξ, ξ,	Xi,	x.
O, ο,	Omicron,	ŏ.
Π, π, ϖ,	Pi,	p.
P, ρ, ῥ,	Rho,	r.
Σ, ς, σ, final ς, ϛ,	Sigma,	s.
T, τ, ϯ,	Tau,	t.
Υ, υ,	Upsilon,	u.
Φ, φ,	Phi,	ph.
X, χ,	Chi,	ch.
Ψ, ψ,	Psi,	ps.
Ω, ω,	Omega,	ō.

The Dative Plural

is formed from the Dative Singular by inserting σ before ι; as, σωτὴρ, σωτῆρι, σωτῆρσι; γὺψ, γυπὶ, γυψί. But δ, θ, ν, τ, are dropped for the sake of softness, as λαμπάδι, λαμπάσι. Οντι is changed into ουσι, as τύπτοντι, τύπτουσι.

Words ending in ς after a diphthong add ι to the Nominative Singular; as, τυπεὶς, τυπεῖσι [1].

Nouns syncopated make the Dative in ασι; as, πατὴρ, πατέρι, πατρὶ, πατράσι [2].

Contraction.

When two or more vowels meeting together form two syllables, they are often *contracted* into one.

A *contraction* of two vowels into one, without a change of letters, is called *Synæresis*; as, τείχεϊ, τείχει.

If there is a change of vowels, it is called *Crasis*; as, τείχεος, τείχους.

Contraction takes place in every Declension.

---

[1] Except κτελὶς, κτεσί; δρομεὺς, δρομέσι; ὑιεὺς, ὑιέσι; οὗς, ὠσί; πούς, ποσί; which are regular from κτενὶ, δρομεῖϊ, ὑιεῖϊ, ὠτὶ, ποσί. δ Τρεῖς makes τρισί.

[2] This is done to avoid harshness. Thus in ἀνδράσι δ is inserted because ρ never follows ν. Γας-ὴρ retains γας-ῆρσι. Χειρ makes χερσὶ from the poetic χερί.

These rules apply to adjectives and participles as well as to substantives.

In the *First* Declension, εα is contracted into η; as, γέα, γῆ, G. γέας, γῆς, &c.

Ρεα, and all other terminations, drop the former vowel; as, ἔρεα, ἐρᾶ, G. ἐρέας, ἐρᾶς, &c. ἁπλόη, ἁπλῆ, G. ἁπλόης, ἁπλῆς, &c.

In the *Second* Declension, if the latter vowel is short, the contraction is in ου; if long, the former vowel is dropt; as, νόος, νοῦς, G. νόου, νοῦ, &c. [1]

Contracts of the *Third* Declension.

1. Nouns in υς, υος, have only *two* contractions, υες and υας into υς: thus, ῥότρυς, Pl. N. V. ῥότρυες, ῥότρυς, A. ῥότρυας, ῥότρυς [2].

2. Nouns in ις and ι have *three* contractions, ιι into ι, ιες and ιας into ις: thus,

N. ὄφις,
D. ὄφιι, ὄφι;
Pl. N. V. ὄφιες, ὄφις,
A. ὄφιας, ὄφις.

Neuters in ι make the plural in ιἀ, ι [3].

---

[1] The compounds of νόος and ῥόος are not contracted in the neuter plural, or in the genitive: thus we say, εὔνοα, εὐνόων, not εὐνᾶ, εὐνῶν.

Σάος is contracted thus: Sing. N. σάος, σῶς, A. σάον, σῶν; Pl. A. σάους, σάας, σῶς; σάα, σᾶ.

[2] Nouns in ους also contract the same cases; as, ῥοῦς, Pl. N. A. ῥόες and ῥόας, ῥοῦς. Thus also ναῦς, Pl. N. A. νάες and νάας, ναῦς, &c.

[3] This form in ις, ιος is properly Ionic. Nouns in ις are more commonly inflected in εος, D. εϊ, ει. Dual. N. εε, G. ἐοιν. Pl. N. V. εες, εις, G. ἐων, D. εσι, A. εας, εις. But the most usual form of the Genitives is the Attic, in εως and εων.

3. Nouns in ω and ως [1] have *three* contractions, οος into οῦς, οϊ into οῖ, and οα into ῶ: thus,

N. αἰδὼς,
G. αἰδόος, αἰδοῦς,
D. αἰδόϊ, αἰδοῖ,
A. αἰδόα, αἰδῶ [2].

4. Nouns in ευς, υς, and υ, making in the genitive εος, have *four* contractions, εϊ into εῖ, εε into η, εες and εας into εῖς; thus,

N. βασιλεὺς,
D. βασιλέϊ, βασιλεῖ;
Dual. N. A. V. βασιλέε, βασιλῆ;
Pl. N. V. βασιλέες, βασιλεῖς,
A. βασιλέας, βασιλεῖς.

Neuters in υ make the N. A. and V. Pl. in εα, η.

5. Nouns in ης, ες and ος are contracted in *every* case, except the N. and V. Sing. and the D. Pl. thus,

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τριήρ-ης,		N. τριήρ-εες, εις,
G. τριήρ-εος, ους,	N. A. V. τριήρ-εε, η,	G. τριηρ-έων, ῶν,
D. τριήρ-εϊ, ει,	G. D. τριηρ-έοιν, οῖν.	D. τριήρ-εσι,
A. τριήρ-εα, η,		A. τριήρ-εας, εις,
V. τριήρ-ες.		V. τριήρ-εες, εις.

[1] From these terminations was probably formed the 4th Latin Declension, *gelu, gradus.*

[2] The V. Singular ends in οϊ.

Neuters in ες and ος make the N. A. and V. Pl. in α, η [1].

6. Neuters in ας pure and ρας are both syncopated and contracted in *every* case, except the N. A. and V. Sing. and the D. Pl.: thus,

N.	κέρας,		
G.	κέρατος,	κέραος,	κέρως,
D.	κέρατι,	κέραϊ,	κέρᾳ.
		Dual.	
N. A. V.	κέρατε,	κέραε,	κέρα,
G. D.	κεράτοιν,	κεράοιν,	κερῷν.
		Plur.	
N. A. V.	κέρατα,	κέραα,	κέρα,
G.	κεράτων,	κεράων,	κερῶν.

7. Some nouns are contracted in *every* case: thus, ἴαρ, ἦρ, G. ἴαρος, ἦρος, &c. λᾶας, λᾶς, G. λάαος, λᾶος, &c.

Irregular Nouns.

Some nouns have different genders in the singular and in the plural [2].

---

[1] Proper names in κλεης are doubly contracted: thus, Ἡρακλ-έης, ῆς, G. Ἡρακλ-έεος, έους, -εος, οῦς, &c.

Nouns in ης pure contract the A. into ᾶ as well as into ῆ: thus, εὐφυὴς, A. εὐφυέα, εὐφυῆ and εὐφυᾶ.

Ἀνήρ, Δημήτηρ, and Θυγάτηρ are syncopated in all cases, except the D. Pl. So also ἀρήν, ἀρένος, ἀρνός; κύων, κύονος, κυνός. To these may be joined πατήρ, μήτηρ, and γαστήρ; but they are not syncopated in the A. Sing. in the G. or A. Pl. to avoid the similarity with πάτρα, μήτρα, and γάστρα, of the First Declension.

[2] Masculine in the Sing. and neuter in the Pl. δίφρος, δίφρα; ζυ-

Some have different declensions [1].
Some are undeclined [2].

γὸς, ζυγά; τάρταρος, τάρταρα, &c. This neuter comes from the obsolete Sing. in ον.

Masculine in the Sing. masculine and neuter in the Plural, κύκλος, κύκλοι and κύκλα; δεσμὸς, δεσμοὶ and δεσμὰ, &c.

Feminine in the Singular, feminine and Neuter in the Plural, δίφρος, δίφροι and δίφρα; κέλευθος, κέλευθοι and κέλευθα.

[1] Some have different terminations in the Nom. as, Μωσῆς and Μωσεύς; υἱὸς, υἱεὺς and ὑιὶς; μάκαρ, μάκαρς and μακάριος; δάκρυ, δάκρυον; πλάνος, πλάνη; σέφανος, σεφάνη; σρατὸς, σρατία; πλασ-τὴρ, πλασ-τὴς; σπάνις, σπανία; δένδρος, δένδρον; ἄεθλον, ἀέθλιον; θὶς, θίν; δόρυ, δόρας; γόνυ and γόνα, &c. So we find μῆλα and μήλατα, προβάτοις and πρόβασι, γερόντοις and γέρουσι, &c. Thus in Latin *thematis* for *thematibus*, &c.

Some admit different inflexions from the same Nominative, as Δημοσθέν-ης, A. -εα and -ην; τίγρ-ις, -ιος and -ιδος; θέμ-ις, -ιδος and -ιστος; Θάλ-ης, -ου and -ητος; Ἄρ-ης, -ου, -εος and -ητος; the compounds of πους make in the Gen. ποσ and ποδος, &c.

Some nouns are declined from obsolete nominatives; as, γυνὴ, γυναικὸς, from γύναιξ; γάλα, γάλακτος, from γάλαξ; ἧπαρ, ἥπατος; φρέαρ, φρέατος; ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, &c.

Ἰησοῦς makes Ἰησοῦν in the A. and Ἰησοῦ in the other cases.

Διονῦς makes Διονῦν in the A. and Διονῦ in the other cases. The name of Jupiter is thus varied:

Ζεὺς, G. ——, D. ——, A. Ζεὺν, V. Ζεῦ.
or Δεὺς, or Βδεὺς,

Ζὴν,	Ζηνὸς,	Ζηνὶ,	Ζῆνα.
Δὶς,	Διὸς,	Διὶ,	Δία.

[2] Aptots: δῶ for δῶμα, κάρα; words increased by Paragoge, as βίηφι for βίᾳ; the names of the letters; foreign names not susceptible of Greek inflexions, as Ἀβραάμ; and all numbers from πέντε to ἑκατον.

Some have *one* case only [1].
Some have but *two* cases [2].
Others have only *three* cases [3].
Some have no Singular [4], others no Plural [5].

---

[1] Monoptots: in the Sing. N. δώς. in the V. ὦ τάν.
In the Pl. G. ἐάων. in the V. ὦ πόποι.

[2] Diptots: ἄμφω, ἀμφοῖν; φθόιες, φθοίας; λὶς, λῖν.

[3] Triptots: G. ἀλλήλων, D. ἀλλήλ-οις, αις, οις, A. ἀλλήλους, ας, α. These have only the N. A. and V. βρέτας, δέμας, λέπας, σέλας, ἦδος, ὄναρ, ὄφελος.

[4] The names of festivals; some names of cities.

[5] Ἀήρ, ἅλς, γῆ, ἔλαιον, πῦρ, and many others known by the sense.

Patronymics.

From the Father's name the Greeks form an appellative for the descendants, according to the following rules:

1. To form the names of *Men*, the termination of the G. of the Father's name is changed into ιδης, as Κρόνου Κρονίδης, Ἀτρέος Ἀτρείδης. From words of the First Declension, or having ι in the penult. the change is into αδης, as Βορέου Βορεάδης, Ἠλίου Ἠλιάδης. If the penult. is long, the change is into ιαδης, as Λαέρτου Λαερτιάδης.

The Ionic form is ων, the Æolic διος, as Κρονίων, Κρονίδιος.

2. To form the names of *Women*, the termination is changed into ας, ις, ινη and ωνη, as Πριάμου Πριαμὶς, Ἀκρισίου Ἀκρισιώνη.

A vowel is sometimes added, as Πηλειάδης for Πηλείδης; or dropt, as Νηρίνη for Νηρείνη.

Adjectives.

Adjectives are declined like substantives.

Declensions of adjectives are *three:*

The first of *three* terminations;

The second of *two*

The third of *one.*

1. Adjectives of *three* terminations end in

M.	F.	N.
ος,	α,	ον [1];
ος,	η,	ον [2];
ας,	ασα,	αν;
ας,	αινα,	αν;
εις,	εισα,	εν;
εις,	εσσα,	εν [3];
ην,	εινα,	εν;
ους,	ουσα,	ον;
ους,	ουσσα,	ον;
υς,	εια,	υ;
υς,	υσα,	υν;
ων,	ουσα,	ον;
ων,	ωσα,	ων;
ων,	ουσα,	ουν;
ως,	ωσα,	ως;
ως,	υια,	ος.

---

[1] Εος, εα, εον is contracted into οῦς, ᾶ, οῦν, as ἀργύρ-εος, έα, εον into ἀργυρ-οῦς, ᾶ, οῦν.

[2] Οος, οη, οον, and εος, ᾱη, εον, are contracted into οῦς, ῆ, οῦν; as ἁπλ-όος, όη, όον into ἁπλ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν; χρύσ-εος, έη, εον into χρυσ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν.

[3] Μελιτό-εις, εσσα, εν is contracted into μελιτ-οῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν; τιμή-εις, εσσα, εν into τιμ-ῆς, ῆσσα, ῆν.

Adjectives in ος pure and ρος make the feminine in α; the rest in η [1].

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μακρ-ὸς, ὰ, ὸν,	N.A.V. μακρ-ὼ, ὰ, ὼ,	N. μακρ-οὶ, αἱ, ἁ,
G. μακρ-οῦ, ᾶς, οῦ,	G.D. μακρ-οῖν, αἶν, οῖν.	G. μακρ-ῶν,
D. μακρ-ῷ, ᾷ, ῷ,		D. μακρ-οῖς, αἷς, οῖς,
A. μακρ-ὸν, ὰν, ὸν,		A. μακρ-οὺς, ὰς, ἁ,
V. μακρ-ὲ, ὰ, ὸν.		V. μακρ-οὶ, αἱ, ἁ.

Sing.	
N. καλ-ὸς,	ὴ, ὸν,
G. καλ-οῦ,	ῆς, οῦ,
D. καλ-ῷ,	ῇ, ῷ,
A. καλ-ὸν,	ὴν, ὸν,
V. καλ-ὲ,	ὴ, ὸν.

In the Dual and Plur. like μακρός.

Four adjectives, ἄλλος, τηλίκουτος, τοίουτος, τόσουτος; and four pronouns, ὅς relative, αὐτὸς, and its compounds, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, make the neuter in ο [2].

---

[1] Adjectives in εος and οος, not preceded by ρ, make the Fem. in η.

The Attics use the termination ος for masc. and fem. particularly in compounds and derivatives. Thus *quis* is used by Plautus for masc. and fem.

[2] Τοσοῦτον and ταὐτὸν are found in the Neuter.

Sing.

N.	πᾶς,	πᾶσα,	πᾶν,
G.	παντὸς,	πάσης,	παντὸς,
D.	παντὶ,	πάσῃ,	παντὶ,
A.	πάντα,	πᾶσαν,	πᾶν,
V.	πᾶς,	πᾶσα,	πᾶν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	πάντε,	πάσα,	πάντε,
G. D.	πάντοιν,	πάσαιν,	πάντοιν.

Plur.

N.	πάντες,	πᾶσαι,	πάντα,
G.	πάντων,	πασῶν,	πάντων,
D.	πᾶσι,	πάσαις,	πᾶσι,
A.	πάντας,	πάσας,	πάντα,
V.	πάντες,	πᾶσαι,	πάντα.

Sing.

N.	μέλ-ας,	αινα,	αν,
G.	μέλ-ανος,	αίνης,	ανος,
D.	μέλ-ανι,	αίνῃ,	ανι,
A.	μέλ-ανα,	αιναν,	αν,
V.	μέλ-αν,	αινα,	αν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	μέλ-ανε,	αίνα,	ανε,
G. D.	μελ-άνοιν,	αίναιν,	άνοιν.

Plur.

N.	μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα,
G.	μελ-άνων,	αινῶν,	άνων,
D.	μέλ-ασι,	αίναις,	ασι,
A.	μέλ-ανας,	αίνας,	ανα,
V.	μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα.

Sing.

N.	τυπ-εὶς,	εῖσα,	ἐν,
G.	τυπ-έντος,	είσης,	έντος,
D.	τυπ-έντι,	είσῃ,	έντι,
A.	τυπ-έντα,	είσαν,	ἐν,
V.	τυπ-εὶς,	εῖσα,	ἐν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	τυπ-έντε,	είσα,	έντε,
G. D.	τυπ-έντοιν,	είσαιν,	έντοιν.

Plur.

N.	τυπ-έντες,	εῖσαι,	έντα,
G.	τυπ-έντων,	εισῶν,	έντων,
D.	τυπ-εῖσι,	είσαις,	εῖσι,
A.	τυπ-έντας,	είσας,	έντα,
V.	τυπ-έντες,	εῖσαι,	έντα.

Sing.

N.	χαρί-εις,	εσσα,	εν,
G.	χαρί-εντος,	έσσης,	εντος,
D.	χαρί-εντι,	έσσῃ,	εντι,
A.	χαρί-εντα,	εσσαν,	εν,
V.	χαρί-ει or -εν,	εσσα,	εν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	χαρί-εντε,	έσσα,	εντε,
G. D.	χαρι-έντοιν,	έσσαιν,	έντοιν.

Plur.

N.	χαρί-εντες,	εσσαι,	εντα,
G.	χαρι-έντων,	εσσῶν,	έντων,
D.	χαρί-εσι,	έσσαις,	εσι,
A.	χαρί-εντας,	έσσας,	εντα,
V.	χαρί-εντες,	εσσαι,	εντα.

Sing.

N.	τέρ-ην,	εινα,	εν,
G.	τέρ-ενος,	είνης,	ενος,
D.	τέρ-ενι,	είνῃ,	ενι,
A.	τέρ-ενα,	εινα̃ν,	εν,
V.	τέρ-εν,	εινα,	εν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	τέρ-ενε,	είνα,	ενε,
G. D.	τερ-ένοιν,	είναιν,	ένοιν.

Plur.

N.	τέρ-ενες,	εινα̃ι,	ενα,
G.	τερ-ένων,	εινῶν,	ένων,
D.	τέρ-εσι,	είναις,	εσι,
A.	τέρ-ενας,	είνας,	ενα,
V.	τέρ-ενες,	εινα̃ι,	ενα.

Sing.

N.	δοὺς,	δοῦσα,	δὸν,
G.	δόν̈τος,	δούσης,	δόν̈τος,
D.	δόν̈τι,	δούσῃ,	δόν̈τι,
A.	δόν̈τα,	δοῦσαν,	δὸν,
V.	δοὺς,	δοῦσα,	δόν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	δόν̈τε,	δούσα,	δόν̈τε,
G. D.	δόν̈τοιν,	δούσαιν,	δόν̈τοιν.

Plur.

N.	δόν̈τες,	δοῦσαι,	δόν̈τα,
G.	δόν̈των,	δουσῶν,	δόν̈των,
D.	δοῦσι,	δούσαις,	δοῦσι,
A.	δόντας,	δούσας,	δόν̈τα,
V.	δόν̈τες,	δοῦσαι,	δόν̈τα.

Sing.

N.	πλακ-οῦς,	οῦσσα,	οῦν,
G.	πλακ-οῦν̈τος,	ούσσης,	οῦν̈τος,
D.	πλακ-οῦν̈τι,	ούσσῃ,	οῦν̈τι,
A.	πλακ-οῦν̈τα,	οῦσσαν,	οῦν,
V.	πλακ-οῦν or οῦ,	οῦσσα,	οῦν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	πλακ-οῦν̈τε,	ούσσα,	οῦν̈τε,
G. D.	πλακ-ούν̈τοιν,	ούσσαιν,	ούν̈τοιν.

Plur.

N.	πλακ-οῦν̈τες,	οῦσσαι,	οῦν̈τα,
G.	πλακ-ούν̈των,	ουσσῶν,	ούν̈των,
D.	πλακ-οῦσι,	ούσσαις,	οῦσι,
A.	πλακ-οῦν̈τας,	ούσσας,	οῦν̈τα,
V.	πλακ-οῦν̈τες,	οῦσσαι,	οῦν̈τα.

Sing.

N.	ὀξ-ὺς,	εῖα,	ὺ,
G.	ὀξ-έος,	είας,	έος,
D.	ὀξ-εῖ, εῖ,	είᾳ,	εῖ, εῖ,
A.	ὀξ-ὺν,	εῖαν,	ὺ,
V.	ὀξ-ὺ,	εῖα,	ύ.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ὀξ-έε,	είᾳ,	έε,
G. D.	ὀξ-έοιν,	είαιν,	έοιν.

Plur.

N.	ὀξ-έες, εῖς,	εῖαι,	έα,
G.	ὀξ-έων,	εῖων,	έων,
D.	ὀξ-έσι,	είαις,	έσι,
A.	ὀξ-έας, εῖς,	είας,	έα,
V.	ὀξ-έες, εῖς,	εῖαι,	έα.

Sing.			Sing.		
N.	ζευγν-ὺς,	ῦσα,	ὺν.	τυπ-ῶν,	οῦσα,	οῶν,
G.	ζευγν-ύλος,	ύσης,	ύλος,	τυπ-οῦλος,	ούσης,	οῦλος,
D.	ζευγν-ύλι,	ύσῃ,	ύλι,	τυπ-οῦλι,	ούσῃ,	οῦλι,
A.	ζευγν-ύλα,	ῦσαν,	ὺν,	τυπ-οῦλα,	οῦσαν,	οῦν,
V.	ζευγν-ὺς,	ῦσα,	ύν.	τυπ-ῶν,	οῦσα,	οῦν.

Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V.	ζευγν-ύλε,	ύσα,	ύλε,	τυπ-οῦλε,	ούσα,	οῦλε,
G. D.	ζευγν-ύλοιν,	ύσαιν,	ύλοιν.	τυπ-ούλοιν,	ούσαιν,	ούλοιν.

Plur.				Plur.		
N.	ζευγν-ύλες,	ῦσαι,	ύλα,	τυπ-οῦλες,	οῦσαι,	οῦλα,
G.	ζευγν-ύλων,	υσῶν,	ύλων,	τυπ-ούλων,	ουσῶν,	ούλων,
D.	ζευγν-ύσι,	ύσαις,	ύσι,	τυπ-οῦσι,	ούσαις,	οῦσι,
A.	ζευγν-ύλας,	ύσας,	ύλα,	τυπ-οῦλας,	ούσας,	οῦλα,
V.	ζευγν-ύλες,	ῦσαι,	ύλα.	τυπ-οῦλες,	οῦσαι,	οῦλα.

Sing.				Sing.		
N.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οῦσα,	ὸν,	τιμ-ῶν,	ῶσα,	ῶν,
G.	ἐκ-όλος,	ούσης,	όλος,	τιμ-ῶλος,	ώσης,	ῶλος,
D.	ἐκ-όλι,	ούσῃ,	όλι,	τιμ-ῶλι,	ώσῃ,	ῶλι,
A.	ἐκ-όλα,	οῦσαν,	ὸν,	τιμ-ῶλα,	ῶσαν,	ῶν,
V.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οῦσα,	όν.	τιμ-ῶν,	ῶσα,	ῶν.

Dual.				Dual.		
N. A. V.	ἐκ-όλε,	ούσα,	όλε,	τιμ-ῶντε,	ώσα,	ῶλε,
G. D.	ἐκ-όλοιν,	ούσαιν,	όλοιν.	τιμ-ώλοιν,	ώσαιν,	ώλοιν.

Plur.				Plur.		
N.	ἐκ-όλες,	οῦσαι,	όλα,	τιμ-ῶλες,	ῶσαι,	ῶλα,
G.	ἐκ-όλων,	ουσῶν,	όλων,	τιμ-ώλων,	ωσῶν,	ώλων,
D.	ἐκ-οῦσι,	ούσαις,	οῦσι,	τιμ-ῶσι,	ώσαις,	ῶσι,
A.	ἐκ-όλας,	ούσας,	όλα,	τιμ-ῶλας,	ώσας,	ῶλα,
V.	ἐκ-όλες,	οῦσαι,	όλα.	τιμ-ῶλες,	ῶσαι,	ῶλα.

	Sing.		
N.	τετυφ-ὼς,	υῖα,	ὸς,
G.	τετυφ-ότος,	υἱας,	ότος,
D.	τετυφ-ότι,	υἱᾳ,	ότι,
A.	τετυφ-ότα,	υἷαν,	ὸς,
V.	τετυφ-ὼς,	υῖα,	ός.

	Dual.		
N. A. V.	τετυφ-ότε,	υἱα,	ότε,
G. D.	τετυφ-ότοιν,	υἱαιν,	ότοιν.

	Plur.		
N.	τετυφ-ότες,	υῖαι,	ότα,
G.	τετυφ-ότων,	υἱῶν,	ότων,
D.	τετυφ-όσι,	υἱαις,	όσι,
A.	τετυφ-ότας,	υἱας,	ότα,
V.	τετυφ-ότες,	υῖαι,	ότα.

	Sing.		
N.	ἐς-ὼς,	ὦσα,	ὼς,
G.	ἐς-ὦτος,	ὡσης,	ὦτος,
D.	ἐς-ὦτι,	ὡσῃ,	ὦτι,
A.	ἐς-ὦτα,	ὦσαν,	ὼς,
V.	ἐς-ὼς,	ὦσα,	ὡς.

	Dual.		
N. A. V.	ἐς-ὦτε,	ὡσα,	ὦτε,
G. D.	ἐς-ὡτοιν,	ὡσαιν,	ὡτοιν.

	Plur.		
N.	ἐς-ὦτες,	ὦσαι,	ὦτα,
G.	ἐς-ὡτων,	ωσῶν,	ὡτων,
D.	ἐς-ὦσι,	ὡσαις,	ὦσι,
A.	ἐς-ὦτας,	ὡσας,	ὦτα,
V.	ἐς-ὦτες,	ὦσαι,	ὦτα.

2. Adjectives of two terminations end in

M. F.	N.
ος,	ον;
ας,	αν;
ην,	εν;
ης,	ες;
ις,	ι;
ους,	ουν;
υς,	υ;
ων,	ον;
ωρ,	ορ;
ως,	ων.

	Sing.		
N.	ἔνδοξ-ος,	ον,	
G.	ἐνδόξ-ου,		
D.	ἐνδόξ-ῳ,		
A.	ἔνδοξ-ον,		
V.	ἔνδοξ-ε,	ον.	

	Dual.		
N. A. V.	ἐνδόξ-ω,		
G. D.	ἐνδόξ-οιν.		

	Plur.		
N.	ἔνδοξ-οι,	α,	
G.	ἐνδόξ-ων,		
D.	ἐνδόξ-οις,		
A.	ἐνδόξ-ους,	α,	
V.	ἔνδοξ-οι,	α.	

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀείνας, αν,		N. ἀείν-αντες, αντα,
G. ἀείναντος,	N. A. V. ἀείναντε,	G. ἀεινάντων,
D. ἀείναντι,	G. D. ἀεινάντοιν.	D. ἀείνασι,
A. ἀείν-αντα, αν,		A. ἀείν-αντας, αντα,
V. ἀείναν.		V. ἀείν-αντες, αντα.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄῤῥ-ην, εν,		N. ἄῤῥ-ενες, ενα,
G. ἄῤῥενος,	N. A. V. ἄῤῥενε,	G. ἀῤῥένων,
D. ἄῤῥενι,	G. D. ἀῤῥένοιν.	D. ἄῤῥεσι,
A. ἄῤῥ-ενα, εν,		A. ἄῤῥ-ενας, ενα,
V. ἄῤῥεν.		V. ἄῤῥ-ενες, ενα.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀληθ-ής, ες,		N. ἀληθ-έες, εῖς, ἑα, ῆ,
G. ἀληθ-έος, οῦς,	N. A. V. ἀληθ-έε, ῆ,	G. ἀληθ-έων, ῶν,
D. ἀληθ-εῖ, εῖ,	G. D. ἀληθ-έοιν, οῖν.	D. ἀληθέσι,
A. ἀληθ-έα, ῆ, ἐς,		A. ἀληθ-έας, εῖς, ἑα, ῆ,
V. ἀληθές.		V. ἀληθ-έες, εῖς, ἑα, ῆ.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. εὔχαρ-ις, ι,		N. εὐχάρ-ιτες, ιτα,
G. εὐχάριτος,	N. A. V. εὐχάριτε,	G. εὐχαρίτων,
D. εὐχάριτι,	G. D. εὐχαρίτοιν.	D. εὐχάρισι,
A. εὐχάρ-ιτα, ιν, ι,		A. εὐχάρ-ιτας, ιτα,
V. εὔχαρι.		V. εὐχάρ-ιτες, ιτα.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. δίπ-ους, ουν,		N. δίπ-οδες, οδα,
G. δίποδος,	N. A. V. δίποδε,	G. διπόδων,
D. δίποδι,	G. D. διπόδοιν.	D. δίποσι,
A. δίπ-οδα, ουν, ουν,		A. δίπ-οδας, οδα,
V. δίπ-ους, ου, ουν.		V. δίπ-οδες, οδα.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄδακρ-υς, υ,		N. ἀδάκρυες, υς, υα,
G. ἀδάκρυος,	N. A. V. ἀδάκρυε,	G. ἀδακρύων,
D. ἀδάκρυι,	G. D. ἀδακρύοιν.	D. ἀδάκρυσι,
A. ἄδακρ-υν, υ,		A. ἀδάκρ-υας, υς, υα,
V. ἄδακρυ.		V. ἀδάκρ-υες, υς, υα.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σώφρ-ων, ον,		N. σώφρ-ονες, ονα,
G. σώφρονος,	N. A. V. σώφρονε,	G. σωφρόνων,
D. σώφρονι,	G. D. σωφρόνοιν.	D. σώφροσι,
A. σώφρ-ονα, ον,		A. σώφρ ονας, ονα,
V. σῶφρον.		V. σώφρ-ονες, ονα [1].

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μεγαλήτ-ωρ, ορ,		N. μεγαλήτ-ορες, ορα,
G. μεγαλήτορος,	N. A. V. μεγαλήτορε,	G. μεγαλητόρων,
D. μεγαλήτορι,	G. D. μεγαλητόροιν.	D. μεγαλήτορσι,
A. μεγαλήτ-ορα, ορ,		A. μεγαλήτ-ορας, ορα,
V. μεγάλητορ.		V. μεγαλήτ-ορες, ορα,

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. εὔγε-ως, ων,		N. εὔγε-ῳ, ω,
G. εὔγεω,	N. A. V. εὔγεω,	G. εὐγεων,
D. εὔγεῳ,	G. D. εὐγεῳν.	D. εὔγεως,
A. εὔγεων,		A. εὔγε-ως, ως,
V. εὔγε-ως, ων.		V. εὔγε-ῳ, ω.

[1] In the same manner are declined Comparatives; but they syncopate and contract the A. Sing. and the N. A. V. Plur. thus,

S. A. μείζ-ονα, οα, ω.

Pl. N. V. μείζ-ονες, οες, ω; ονα, οα, ω; ους;

A. μείζ-ονας, οας, ω; ονα, οα, ω. ους;

3. Adjectives of one termination are Masculine and Feminine, and declined regularly after the third declension of nouns. Such are ἅρπαξ, μακρόχειρ, φυγὰς, &c.[1]

Irregular Adjectives.

Μέγας and πολὺς have only the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Masc. and Neuter of the Singular, and borrow the other cases from μεγάλ-ος, η, ον, and πολλ-ὸς, ὴ, ὸν: thus,

Sing.			Sing.		
N. ΜΕΓΑΣ,	μεγάλη,	ΜΕΓΑ,	N. ΠΟΛΥΣ,	πολλὴ,	ΠΟΛΥ,
G. μεγάλ-ου,	ης,	ου,	G. πολλ-οῦ,	ῆς,	οῦ,
D. μεγάλ-ῳ,	ῃ,	ῳ,	D. πολλ-ῷ,	ῇ,	ῷ,
A. ΜΕΓΑΝ,	μεγάλην,	ΜΕΓΑ,	A. ΠΟΛΥΝ,	πολλὴν,	ΠΟΛΥ,
V. ΜΕΓΑ,	μεγάλη,	ΜΕΓΑ.	V. ΠΟΛΥ,	πολλὴ,	ΠΟΛΥ.
Dual.			**Dual.**		
N. A. V. μεγάλ-ω,	α,	ω,	N. A. V. πολλ-ώ,	ὰ,	ὼ,
G. D. μεγάλ-οιν,	αιν,	οιν.	G. D. πολλ-οῖν,	αἶν,	οῖν.
Plur.			**Plur.**		
N. μεγάλ-οι,	αι,	α,	N. πολλ-οὶ,	αἱ,	ὰ,
G. μεγάλων,			G. πολλῶν,		
D. μεγάλ-οις,	αις,	οις,	D. πολλ-οῖς,	αἷς,	οἷς,
A. μεγάλ-ους,	ας,	α,	A. πολλ-οὺς,	ὰς,	ὰ,
V. μεγάλ-οι,	αι,	α.	V. πολλ-οὶ,	αἱ,	ά[2].

[1] The Neuter is expressed by another adjective, thus for the neuter of ἅρπαξ, ἁρπακτικὸν is used.

[2] The Poets decline πολὺς like ὀξύς.

Comparison.

The comparative is formed by the addition of τερος, the superlative by the addition of τατος, to the nominative; as, μακὰρ, μακάρ-τερος, μακάρ-τατος.

Adjectives in ος drop ς; as, μακρ-ὸς, ότερος, ότατος. If the penultima is short, ο is changed into ω; as, σοφ-ὸς, ώτερος, ώτατος [1].

Adjectives in ις drop ι; as, χαρί-εις, έστερος, έστατος.

Adjectives in ας, ης, and υς add τερος and τατος to the neuter; as, μέλας, μελάν-τερος, τατος: Adjectives in ων to the Nom. Plur. Masc. as, σώφρων, σωφρονέσ-τερος, τατος.

Irregular Comparison.

In ιων, ιστος [2].

αἰσχρὸς,	αἰσχίων,	αἴσχιστος.
ἐχθρὸς,	ἐχθίων,	ἔχθιστος.
καλὸς,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
κύδιος,	κυδίων,	κύδιστος.
ῥάδιος,	ῥαίων,	ῥάιστος.
τερπνὸς,	τερπνίων,	τέρπνιστος.
φίλος,	φιλίων,	φίλιστος [3].

[1] Else *four* short syllables would come together. To avoid *three*, Homer sometimes lengthens a short one.

[2] Βαθὺς, βραδὺς, βραχὺς, γλυκὺς, ἡδὺς, παχὺς, ταχὺς, ὠκὺς, &c. make ιων, ιστος, as well as τερος, τατος. Some of these change the last syllable into σσων, as βαθὺς, βάσσων; γλυκὺς, γλύσσων, &c.

[3] These are formed from the substantives ἔχθος, κάλλος, &c. φίλος makes also φίλ-τερος, τατος.

In ισερος, ισατος.

λάλος,	λαλίσερος,	λαλίσατος.
ὀλίγος,	ὀλιγίσερος,	ὀλιγίσατος.
βλαξ,		βλακίσατος.
ψευδὴς,		ψευδίσατος, &c. [1].

ἀγαθὸς,	ἀμείνων [2],	
	ἀρείων,	ἄριστος [3].
	βελτίων, βέλτερος,	βέλτιστος [4].
	κρείσσων,	κράτιστος [5].
	λωίων, λώων,	λώιστος [6], λῶστος.
	φέρτερος,	φέρτατος, φέριστος, φέρτιστος [7].

[1] Some are formed by the Attics in αιτερος, αιτατος: some by the Attics and Ionics in εσερος, εσατος.

[2] From ἀμενὸς, *amœnus*. Ἀγαθώτατος is rarely found. Thus Varro has used *bonissimus* and *malissimus*.

[3] From Ἄρης, valiant as *Mars*, or from ἄρι, *eminent*.

[4] From βούλομαι, to wish; as *optimus* from *opto*.

[5] From κρατὺς, brave.

[6] From λῶ for θέλω, to wish.

[7] From φέρω, to bear.

In the application of these different words to ἀγαθὸς, that adjective must be understood to signify not only *good*, but *strong* and *brave*; qualities, which were considered as the most *desirable* in the early ages of civilization. Thus among the Romans *Courage* was thought the first and most *manly* virtue, hence called *Virtus*.

κακὸς,	κακίων,	κάκιστος.
	χείρων,	χείριστος [1].
	χερείων,	
μέγας,	μείζων,	μέγιστος.
μικρὸς,	μικρότερος,	
	μειότερος,	
	μείων,	μεῖστος.
	ἐλάσσων,	ἐλάχιστος [2].
	ἧσσων,	ἥκιστος [3].
πολὺς,	πλείων,	πλεῖστος [4].

[1] From χεραὶς, filth.

[2] From ἐλαχὺς, small.

[3] From ἧσσω, to sit low.

[4] Sometimes a double comparison is found; as from χείρων, *worse*, is formed χειρότερος: thus in Shakespeare, *worser*. From μείων, *less*, is formed μειότερος, *lesser*, &c. From ἐλάχιστος is formed ἐλαχιστότερος, from κύδιστος, κυδίστατος. Thus in the Psalms *Most Highest*, to express the superlative excellence of the Supreme Being.

Comparisons are also made from nouns:

βασιλεὺ-ς,	τερος,	τατος.	πλήκτ-ης,		ίστατος.
Θεὸς,	Θεώτερος.		πότ-ης,		ίστατος.
κέρδ-ος,	ίων,	ίστος.	ῥῦγ-ος,	ίων,	ιστος.
κλέπτ-ης,		ίστατος.	φὼρ,		φωρότατος.

Thus in Latin *oculissimus*.

From a pronoun:

αὐτὸς, *ipse*, αὐτότατος, *ipsissimus*.

From adverbs.

ἄνω,	ἀνώ-τερος,	τατος.	κάτω,	κατώ-τερος,	τατος.
ἄφαρ,	ἀφάρ-τερος,	τατος.	πόῤῥω,	ποῤῥώ-τερος,	τατος.
ἔσω,	ἐσώ-τερος,	τατος.	πρόσω,	προσώ-τερος,	τατος.
ἔξω,	ἐξώ-τερος,	τατος.	πρῴ,	πρῳαί-τερος,	τατος.
ἐγγὺς,	ἐγγύ-τερος,	τατος.	ὀπίσω,	ὀπισώ-τερος,	τατος.
	ἐγγ-ίων,	ιστος.	ὕψι,		ὕψιστος.

NUMERALS.

One. Sing.	*Two.* Dual.	*Two.* Plur.
N. εἷς, μία, ἕν,	N. A. δύο [2] or δύω,	G. δυῶν,
G. ἑνὸς, μιᾶς, ἑνὸς,	G. D. δυοῖν or δυεῖν [3].	D. δυσί.
D. ἑνὶ, μιᾷ, ἑνὶ,		
A. ἕνα, μίαν, ἕν [1].		

From prepositions:

πρὸ, πρό-τερος, τατος, by syncope and contraction πρῶτος.
ὑπὲρ, ὑπέρ-τερος, τατος, by syncope ὕπατος.

The relation existing between certain adjectives of frequent occurrence in all the European dialects, in a similar irregularity of comparison, is remarkable. The following list, confined to one adjective, will prove that there is a strong analogy among them:

Latin, *bonus, melior, optimus.*
Welsh, *da, gwell, gorau.*
Armoric, *mat, guel.*
Irish, *maith, niossfearr.*
Russian, *xorote, lytchio.*
German, *gut, besser, beste.*
English, *good, better, best.*

The two last seem derived from ἀγαθὸς shortened into 'γαθ', βέλτερος, βέλτιστος. Similar to this comparative is the Persian *behter.* The French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish are not mentioned, as they are formed from the Latin.

[1] Thus οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν; and μηδεὶς, μηδεμία, μηδέν. Aristotle uses οὐθείς; Homer οὐτίς. From εἷς is formed ἕτερος, α, ον; and from οὐδεὶς and μηδεὶς, οὐδέτερος and μηδέτερος.

[2] Δύο is always used by the Attics. It is sometimes an aptot.

[3] Δυεῖν is used as the feminine. From δύο is formed δεύτερος and δεύτατος.

Three. Plur.	*Four.* Plur.
N. τρεῖς, τρία,	N. τέσσαρ-ες, α,
G. τριῶν,	G. τεσσάρων,
D. τρισὶ,	D. τέσσαρσι,
A. τρεῖς, τρία.	A. τέσσαρ-ες, α[1].

[1] The numbers, according to their notation by the Greek alphabet, are as follows:

εἷς, I, ά, 1.
δύο, II, β', 2.
τρεῖς, III, γ', 3.
τέσσαρες, IIII, δ', 4.
πέντε, Π, έ, 5.
ἕξ, ΠΙ, ϛ', 6.
ἑπτὰ, ΠΙΙ, ζ', 7.
ὀκτὼ, ΠΙΙΙ, ή, 8.
ἐννέα, ΠΙΙΙΙ, ϑ', 9.
δέκα, Δ, ί, 10.
ἕνδεκα, ΔΙ, ιά, 11.
δώδεκα, ΔΙΙ, ιβ', 12.
τριακαίδεκα, ΔΙΙΙ, ιγ', 13.
τεσσερακαίδεκα, ΔΙΙΙΙ, ιδ', 14.
πεντεκαίδεκα, ΔΠ, ιέ, 15.
ἑκκαίδεκα, ΔΠΙ, ιϛ', 16.
ἑπτακαίδεκα, ΔΠΙΙ, ιζ', 17.
ὀκτωκαίδεκα, ΔΠΙΙΙ, ιή, 18.
ἐννεακαίδεκα, ΔΠΙΙΙΙ, ιϑ', 19.
εἴκοσι, ΔΔ, κ', 20.
εἴκοσι εἷς, ΔΔΙ, κά, 21.
τριάκοντα, ΔΔΔ, λ', 30.
τεσσαράκοντα, ΔΔΔΔ, μ', 40.
πεντήκοντα, [Δ], ν', 50.
ἑξήκοντα, [Δ]Δ, ξ', 60.
ἑβδομήκοντα, [Δ]ΔΔ, ό, 70.
ὀγδοήκοντα, [Δ]ΔΔΔ, π', 80.
ἐννενήκοντα, [Δ]ΔΔΔΔ, ϟ, 90.
ἑκατὸν, Η, ρ', 100.
διακόσιοι, αι, α, ΗΗ, σ', 200.
τριακόσιοι, ΗΗΗ, τ', 300.
τετρακόσιοι, ΗΗΗΗ, ύ, 400.
πεντακόσιοι, [Η], φ', 500.
ἑξακόσιοι, [Η]Η, χ', 600.
ἑπτακόσιοι, [Η]ΗΗ, ψ', 700.
ὀκτακόσιοι, [Η]ΗΗΗ, ώ, 800.
ἐννεακόσιοι, [Η]ΗΗΗΗ, Ϡ, 900.
χίλιοι, Χ, α, 1000.
δισχίλιοι, ΧΧ, ,β, 2000.
πεντακισχίλιοι, [Χ], ,ε, 5000,
μύριοι, Μ, ,ι, 10,000.
δισμύριοι, ΜΜ, ,κ, 20,000.
πεντακισμύριοι, [Μ], ,γ, 50,000,
δεκακισμύριοι, [Μ][Μ], ,ρ, 100,000.

To express the 9 units, the 9 tens, and the 9 hundreds, the Greeks used the letters of the alphabet. But as there are only 24, they used ϛ, called ἐπίσημον, for 6; ϟ, called κόππα, for 90; and Ϡ, called σὰν πῖ, a π covered by an inverted ϛ, for 900.

A mark is placed over the letters to express the numbers. Placed under them, it expresses thousands; thus ἑ is 5, ͵ε is 5000. The figures of the present year are ͵αωζ', 1807.

In the Capitals,

I, 1, is the mark of Unit;	H, 100, is the initial of Ηεκατὸν;
Π, 5, is the initial of Πέντε;	X, 1000,.....Χίλιοι;
Δ, 10,.....Δέκα;	M, 10,000,.....Μύριοι.

Each of these may be repeated four times: thus IIII, 4; ΔΔΔ, 30: MM, 20,000, &c. Π inclosing a numerical letter multiplies it by 5; thus ⊓Δ, 50, &c.

From 10 to 20, the large numbers may be placed first or last, δέκα δύο or δώδεκα, 12. From 20, the larger number is placed first, εἴκοσι δύο, 22. From 30, the conjunction is inserted, τριάκοντα καὶ δύο, 32, &c.

Of the *Ordinal* numbers, all under 20, except *second*, *seventh*, and *eighth*, end in τος. From thence upwards all end in οστος. Thus, πρῶτος, δεύτερος, τρίτος, εἰκοστὸς, χιλιοστὸς, &c.

On some occasions the Greeks use the letters of the alphabet in their natural order, to express consecutive numbers, or marks of division. Thus the 24 books of the Iliad and Odyssey are marked by the 24 letters, as the stanzas of the 119th Psalm are by the Hebrew letters.

Pronoun.

Pronouns are divided into

1. Personal.

ἐγὼ, I;
σὺ, thou;
οὗ, of him.

2. Possessive.

ἐμ-ὸς, ἡ, ὸν, my;
σὸς, σὴ, σὸν, thy;
ὅς or ἑ-ὸς, ἡ, ὸν, his;
νωΐτερ-ος, α, ον, our, *of us two*;
σφωΐτερ-ος, α, ον, your, *of you two*;
ἡμέτερ-ος, α, ον, our;
ὑμέτερ-ος, α, ον, your;
σφέτερ-ος, α, ον, their.

3. Relative.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, who;
αὐτ-ὸς, ἡ, ὸ, he, she, it.

4. Demonstrative.

ἐκεῖν-ος, η, ο, that;
οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this.

5. Reciprocal.

ἐμαυτοῦ, of myself;
σεαυτοῦ, of thyself;
ἑαυτοῦ, of himself.

6. Indefinite.

τὶς, τὶ, any;
δεῖνα, some one.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἐγὼ,		N. ἡμεῖς,
G. ἐμοῦ or μοῦ,	N. A. νῶϊ, νῷ,	G. ἡμῶν,
D. ἐμοὶ or μοὶ,	G. D. νῶϊν, νῷν.	D. ἡμῖν,
A. ἐμὲ or μέ.		A. ἡμᾶς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σὺ,		N. ὑμεῖς,
G. σοῦ,	N. A. σφῶϊ, σφώ,	G. ὑμῶν,
D. σοὶ,	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῷν.	D. ὑμῖν,
A. σέ.		A. ὑμᾶς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ——		N. σφεῖς,
G. οὗ,	N. A. σφωέ, σφέ,	G. σφῶν,
D. οἷ,	G. D. σφωΐν, σφίν.	D. σφίσι,
A. ἕ.		A. σφᾶς.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ,		N. οἵ, αἵ, ἅ,
G. οὗ, ἧς, οὗ,	N. A. ὥ, ἅ, ὥ,	G. ὧν,
D. ᾧ, ᾗ, ᾧ,	G. D. οἷν, αἷν, οἷν.	D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A. ὅν, ἥν, ὅ.		A. οὓς, ἅς, ἅ.

Αὐτὸς and ἐκεῖνος are declined like ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.

Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο is compounded of the article ὁ and αὐτός. It is declined, and prefixes τ, like the article; thus:

Sing.

N.	οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,
G.	τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου,
D.	τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,
A.	τοῦτον,	ταύτην,	τοῦτο.

Dual.

N. A.	τούτω,	ταύτα,	τούτω,
G. D.	τούτοιν,	ταύταιν,	τούτοιν.

Plur.

N.	οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,
G.		τούτων,	
D.	τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
A.	τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

From the Personal Pronouns and αὐτὸς are compounded [1]

	G.	D.	A.
ἐμαυτ-οῦ, σεαυτ-οῦ, ἑαυτ-οῦ,	ῆς, οῦ,	ῷ, ῇ, ῷ,	ὸν, ὴν, ό.

Of these the last alone has a plural:

G. ἑαυτ-ῶν, D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς, A. οὓς, ἃς, ά [2].

[1] Homer never uses these reciprocals, but ἐμὲ αὐτὸν, σὲ αὐτὸν, and ἑ αὐτὸν or αὐτὸν, &c.

[2] For σεαυτοῦ we often find, by Crasis, σαυτοῦ; and for ἑαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ. The latter is used by the Attics in the three Persons.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τὶς, τὶ,		N. τινὲς, τινὰ,
G. τινὸς,	N. A. τινὲ,	G. τινῶν,
D. τινὶ,	G. D. τινοῖν.	D. τισὶ,
A. τινὰ, τί.		A. τινὰς, τινά[1].

N. δεῖνα and δείς,
G. δεῖνα, δείνατος and δεῖνος,
D. δεῖνα, δείνατι and δεῖνι,
A. δεῖνα.

VERB.

VERBS are of two kinds: 1. in Ω, 2. in MI.

Verbs have three VOICES: *Active*, *Passive*, and *Middle*[2];

[1] Ὅς and τὶς are often joined, and signify *whoever*; thus, ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, &c.

[2] The Middle Voice is so called because it has a *middle* signification between the Active and the Passive. It implies neither action nor passion alone, but an action reflected on the agent himself. It signifies what we do, I. *to ourselves*; II. *for ourselves*.

I. Thus φοβέω *Active* signifies I *frighten* another person; φοβέο-

Five Moods: *Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive;*

Nine Tenses: *Present, Imperfect, Perfect*[1], *Pluper-*

μαι Passive, I *am frightened* by another; but *φοβέομαι Middle,* I *frighten myself,* I *am afraid,* or I *fear.* *Φυλάττω,* I *guard* another; *φυλάττομαι,* I *am guarded* by another; but in the *Middle,* I *guard myself,* or I *beware.* *Λούω,* I *wash; λούομαι,* I *am washed;* in the *Middle,* I *wash myself,* or I *bathe.* In this sense the *Middle* combines the Active and the Passive, I *frighten* and *am frightened,* &c. We find the same signification in the Hithpahel form of the Hebrew, in the Reflective of the Shanscrit, and in the Reciprocal Verbs of the French: The analogy may be traced in Latin: in *verter, pascor, moveor, cingor,* &c. a *middle* sense is easily traced; and if no difference of inflexion existed in Greek, a distinction would be as unnecessary as in Latin.

II. When the *Middle* verb is followed by an accusative, it implies that the action exerted on that object is intended for the benefit or pleasure of the agent. Thus *λύειν τινά* signifies *to set* a person *at liberty;* but when Chryses is said *λύεσθαι his daughter,* he is understood as setting her at liberty, as *redeeming* her, to gratify *his own* feelings, and to enjoy the object of his paternal affection. *Χρῆσαι* signifies *to lend,* to *give to use; χρήσασθαι* in the *Middle,* to *procure* something *to be lent to ourselves,* or *to use.* In a slave-market *μισθώσας* was applied to the person who *let out* slaves; *μεμισθωμένος* to the slave who *was hired;* and *μισθωσάμενος* to him who *hired* a slave *for himself.* *Πόλεμον ποιῆσαι* signified to *attack* by war; but *ποιήσασθαι* to make war *in self-defence.* The latter is in more frequent use, perhaps because all states profess to make war only in defence of their rights or liberties.

[1] The *Perfect* expresses that, which has existed and still continues to exist.

feci, *First* and *Second Future* [1], *First* and *Second Aorist* [2], and in the Passive *Paulo-post-Future* [3];

Three NUMBERS: *Singular*, *Dual*, and *Plural*.

The verb εἰμὶ, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	εἰμὶ,	εἶς or εἶ,	ἐστὶ,
	I am,	thou art,	he is,
Dual [4].		ἐστὸν,	ἐστὸν,
		you two are,	they two are,
Plur.	ἐσμὲν,	ἐστὲ,	εἰσί.
	we are,	you are,	they are [5]:

---

[1] The *Second* Future seems to be an Old Attic form of the *First*, and has consequently the same sense. We might indeed call the two Futures the *Common* and the *Attic*.

[2] The *Aorists* are called *indefinite* in time; but in general they refer to something *past*, and may therefore be called Historical tenses. They are so similar in signification, that there are few verbs, in which both forms are used.

[3] The *Paulo-post-Future* expresses that, which is on the point of being done.

[4] When the First Person Plural ends in μεν, the Dual has no First Person.

[5] The Present, Perfect, and Future Indicative, and all the Subjunctive, form the Third Person Plural in σι or ται; and the Second and Third Dual are the same.

Imperfect.

S.	ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ or ἦν,
D.		ἦτον,	ἤτην [1],
P.	ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν [2].

Future [3].

S.	ἴσομαι,	ἴσῃ,	ἴσεται,
D.	ἰσόμεθον,	ἴσεσθον,	ἴσεσθον,
P.	ἰσόμεθα,	ἴσεσθε,	ἴσονται.

Pluperfect.

S.	ἤμην,	ἦσο,	ἦτο,
D.	ἤμεθον,	ἦσθον,	ἤσθην.
P.	ἤμεθα,	ἦσθε,	ἦντο.

Imperative Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

S.	ἴσθι or ἔσο,	ἔστω,
D.	ἔστον,	ἔστων,
P.	ἔστε,	ἔστωσαν.

---

[1] The Imperfect, Pluperfect, and the two Aorists Indicative, and all the Optative, form the Dual in ον, ην.

[2] In the subsequent Moods, the Imperfect is the same as the Present, and the Pluperfect is the same as the Perfect.

[3] This is also called the Future Middle, and the Pluperfect the Imperfect Middle.

Optative Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

S.	εἴην,	εἴης,	εἴη,
D.		εἴητον,	εἰήτην,
P.	εἴημεν,	εἴητε,	εἴησαν or εἶεν.

Future.

S.	ἐσοίμην,	ἔσοιο,	ἔσοιτο,
D.	ἐσοίμεθον,	ἔσοισθον,	ἐσοίσθην,
P.	ἐσοίμεθα,	ἔσοισθε,	ἔσοιντο.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

S.	ὦ,	ᾖς,	ᾖ,
D.		ἦτον,	ἦτον,
P.	ὦμεν,	ἦτε,	ὦσι.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

εἶναι.

Future.

ἔσεσθαι.

Participles.

Present.

N.	ὤν,	οὖσα,	ὄν,
G.	ὄντος,	οὔσης,	ὄντος.

Future.

N.	ἐσόμενος,	ἐσομένη,	ἐσόμενον,
G.	ἐσομένου,	ἐσομένης,	ἐσομένου.

Verbs in Ω.

There are Four Conjugations of Verbs in ω, distinguished by the termination of the First Future;

The First Conjugation in ψω, as τύπτω, τύψω.
The Second in ξω, as λέγω, λέξω.
The Third in σω, as τίω, τίσω.
The Fourth in a liquid before ῶ, as ψάλλω, ψαλῶ [1].

1. The Principal Parts.

Pres. τύπτω. 1st Fut. τύψω. Perf. τέτυφα.
2d Aor. ἔτυπον.

---

[1] For those learners, who may have been accustomed, or who may give the preference, to the distinction of Conjugations by the *characteristic*, or the letter preceding ω, the principles of that system are here added.

For the sake of analogy and simplification, it is necessary to observe that the Mute consonants are divided, with reference to the organs of speech, into

Labials, pronounced by the lips, π, β, φ;
Palatals, by the palate, κ, γ, χ;
Dentals, by the teeth, τ, δ, θ.

The *characteristic* letters
Of the *First* Conjugation are the *Labials*, with πτ;
Of the *Second*, the *Palatals*, with σσ; (ττ by the Attics;)
Of the *Third*, the *Dentals*, with ζ or a vowel;
Of the *Fourth*, the *Liquids*, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

Some verbs in σσω make the *First Future* in σω; and some in ζω make it in ξω. These will be best learnt by use.

2. The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present.	τύπ̓τω	τύπτ-ε	-οιμι	-ω	-ειν	-ων
Imperf.	ἔτυπ̓τον					
1st Fut.	τύψ-ω		-οιμι		-ειν	-ων
1st Aor.	ἔτυψα	τύψ-ον	-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perfect.	τέτυφα	τέτυφ-ε	-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
Pluperf.	ἐτετύφειν					
2d Aor.	ἔτυπον	τύπ-ε	-οιμι	-ω	-εῖν	-ων
2d Fut.	τυπ-ῶ		-οῖμι		-εῖν	-ῶν

3. Numbers and Persons.

Indicative Mood.

Present, *I strike.*

S.	τύπ̓τω,	τύπ̓τεις,	τύπ̓τει,
D.		τύπ̓τετον,	τύπ̓τετον,
P.	τύπ̓τομεν,	τύπ̓τετε,	τύπ̓τουσι [1].

[1] The natural, and probably the original form of the 3d Person Plural is *οντι*, from which the Latin is formed. The penultima of this Person is generally long, except in the Imperfect and 2d Aorist Indicative Active; two tenses, which have such an affinity, that some grammarians believe that the 2d Aorist, when it differs from the Imperfect, is the Imperfect of an obsolete verb of a kindred form, as ἔτυπον from *τύπω*, ἔταγον from *τάγω*, &c.

Imperfect, *I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπτον,	ἔτυπτες,	ἔτυπτε,
D.		ἐτύπτετον,	ἐτυπτέτην,
P.	ἐτύπτομεν,	ἐτύπτετε,	ἔτυπτον.

First Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τύψω,	τύψεις,	τύψει,
D.		τύψετον,	τύψετον,
P.	τύψομεν,	τύψετε,	τύψουσι.

First Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψα,	ἔτυψας,	ἔτυψε,
D.		ἐτύψατον,	ἐτυψάτην,
P.	ἐτύψαμεν,	ἐτύψατε,	ἔτυψαν.

Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυφα,	τέτυφας,	τέτυφε,
D.		τετύφατον,	τετύφατον,
P.	τετύφαμεν,	τετύφατε,	τετύφασι.

Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἐτετύφειν,	ἐτετύφεις,	ἐτετύφει,
D.		ἐτετύφειτον,	ἐτετυφείτην,
P.	ἐτετύφειμεν.	ἐτετύφειτε,	ἐτετύφεισαν [1].

Second Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυπον,	ἔτυπες,	ἔτυπε,
D.		ἐτύπετον,	ἐτυπέτην,
P.	ἐτύπομεν,	ἐτύπετε,	ἔτυπον.

[1] The more common form is ἐτετύφεσαν.

Second Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπεῖς,	τυπεῖ,
D.		τυπεῖτον,	τυπεῖτον,
P.	τυποῦμεν,	τυπεῖτε,	τυποῦσι.

Imperative Mood [1].

Present, *strike.*

S.	τύπτε,	τυπτέτω,
D.	τύπτετον,	τυπτέτων,
P.	τύπτετε,	τυπτέτωσαν.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύψον,	τυψάτω,
D.	τύψατον,	τυψάτων,
P.	τύψατε,	τυψάτωσαν.

Perfect, *have struck.*

S.	τέτυφε,	τετυφέτω,
D.	τετύφετον,	τετυφέτων,
P.	τετύφετε,	τετυφέτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύπε,	τυπέτω,
D.	τύπετον,	τυπέτων,
P.	τύπετε,	τυπέτωσαν.

---

[1] It may appear strange that the Imperative should refer to a *past*, and not to a *future* time. By the Present the Future also is signified. And the Perfect enjoins a thing to be done prior to a specified time; as, I order you *to have done* this before I return.

Optative Mood.

Present, *I may be striking.*

S.	τύπτοιμι,	τύπτοις,	τύπτοι,
D.		τύπτοιτον,	τυπτοίτην,
P.	τύπτοιμεν,	τύπτοιτε,	τύπτοιεν.

First Future, *I may soon strike.*

S.	τύψοιμι,	τύψοις,	τύψοι,
D.		τύψοιτον,	τυψοίτην,
P.	τύψοιμεν,	τύψοιτε,	τύψοιεν.

First Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S.	τύψαιμι,	τύψαις,	τύψαι,
D.		τύψαιτον,	τυψαίτην,
P.	τύψαιμεν,	τύψαιτε,	τύψαιεν [1].

Perfect, *I may have been striking.*

S.	τετύφοιμι,	τετύφοις,	τετύφοι,
D.		τετύφοιτον,	τετυφοίτην,
P.	τετύφοιμεν,	τετύφοιτε,	τετύφοιεν.

Second Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S.	τύποιμι,	τύποις,	τύποι,
D.		τύποιτον,	τυποίτην,
P.	τύποιμεν,	τύποιτε,	τύποιεν.

---

[1] The Æolic form of this Tense is frequently used, particularly by the Attics:

S.	τύψεια,	τύψειας,	τύψειε,
D.		τυψείατον,	τυψειάτην,
P.	τυψείαμεν,	τυψείατε,	τύψειαν.

Second Future, *I may hereafter strike.*

S.	τυπτοῖμι,	τυπτοῖς,	τυπτοῖ,
D.		τυπτοῖτον,	τυπτοίτην,
P.	τυπτοῖμεν,	τυπτοῖτε,	τυπτοῖεν [1].

Subjunctive Mood.

Present, *I should strike.*

S.	τύπτω,	τύπτῃς,	τύπτῃ,
D.		τύπτητον,	τύπτητον,
P.	τύπτωμεν,	τύπτητε,	τύπτωσι.

First Aorist, *I should have struck.*

S.	τύψω,	τύψῃς,	τύψῃ,
D.		τύψητον,	τύψητον,
P.	τύψωμεν,	τύψητε,	τύψωσι.

Perfect, *I should have been striking.*

S.	τετύφω,	τετύφῃς,	τετύφῃ,
D.		τετύφητον,	τετύφητον,
P.	τετύφωμεν,	τετύφητε,	τετύφωσι.

Second Aorist, *I should have struck.*

S.	τύπω,	τύπῃς,	τύπῃ,
D.		τύπητον,	τύπητον,
P.	τύπωμεν,	τύπητε,	τύπωσι.

---

[1] In the English expression of the Tenses much precision is not to be expected. Their use and signification depend on the Conjunctions and Particles, to which they are joined. The Optative, for instance, is seldom used in the Potential sense without ἄν.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, τύπτειν, *to strike.*
First Future, τύψειν, *to be going to strike.*
First Aorist, τύψαι, *to have struck.*
Perfect, τέτυφέναι, *to have been striking.*
Second Aorist, τυπεῖν, *to have struck.*
Second Future, τυπεῖν, *to be going to strike.*

Participles.

Present, *striking.*

N.	τύπτων,	τύπτουσα,	τύπτον,
G.	τύπτοντος,	τυπτούσης,	τύπτοντος, &c.

First Future, *going to strike.*

N.	τύψων,	τύψουσα,	τύψον,
G.	τύψοντος,	τυψούσης,	τύψοντος.

First Aorist, *having struck.*

N.	τύψας,	τύψασα,	τύψαν,
G.	τύψαντος,	τυψάσης,	τύψαντος.

Perfect, *who has been striking.*

N.	τετυφὼς,	τετυφυῖα,	τετυφὸς,
G.	τετυφότος,	τετυφυίας,	τετυφότος.

Second Aorist, *having struck.*

N.	τυπὼν,	τυποῦσα,	τυπὸν,
G.	τυπόντος,	τυπούσης,	τυπόντος.

Second Future, *going to strike.*

N.	τυπῶν,	τυποῦσα,	τυποῦν,
G.	τυποῦντος,	τυπούσης,	τυποῦντος.

Augment [1].

Of the Nine Tenses,

Three receive an *Augment* continued through all the Moods: the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Paulo-post-Future.

Three receive an *Augment* in the Indicative only: the Imperfect, and the Two Aorists [2].

Three receive no *Augment*: the Present and the Two Futures.

There are Two Augments; the *Syllabic*, when the verb begins with a Consonant; the *Temporal*, when the Verb begins with a Vowel [3].

---

[1] The Augment is introduced to prevent ambiguity; else the Imperfect τύπτε would be confounded with the Imperative, and the First Aorist τύψας with the Participle.

It is probable that no Augment existed in the origin of the language. In the ancient Ionic Dialect none is found. E was first prefixed to all augmented Tenses for the Temporal as well as for the Syllabic Augment: thus ἔαγον, ἐέλπιζον, ἐόπαζον. Εα was contracted into η, ες into η, and sometimes ει, and εο into ω. Hence ἔαγον became ἦγον, ἐέλπιζον ἤλπιζον, and ἐόπαζον ὤπαζον: hence ἔεχον became εἶχον. The Attics sometimes preserve ε, forming ἔαγον from ἄγω *to break*, probably on account of the insertion of the Digamma. In that case, they frequently lengthen the quantity of the initial syllable, as ἔπω, ἔειπον, &c.

[2] Ἔπω continues the Augment of the Aorists, εἶπα and εἶπον.

[3] The *Syllabic* is so called because it adds a *syllable* to the word; the *Temporal*, because it increases the *time* or quantity of the Syllable.

The *Syllabic* Augment is ε prefixed to the Imperfect and the Aorists, as ἔλυπον, ἔλυψα, ἔλυπον[1]. When it is *continued*, it repeats the initial consonant of the Verb, as τέτυφα[2].

If the initial Consonant is an *aspirate*, it must be changed into the corresponding *soft*, as θύω, τέθυκα[3].

The Pluperfect receives a *Syllabic* before the *continued* Augment, as τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν.

The *Temporal* Augment changes
α into η, as ἄγω, ἦγον.
ε into η, as ἐλπίζω, ἤλπιζον.

---

[1] It has been conjectured that the *Syllabic* Augment is formed from the Imperfect ἦν. In the Shanscrit language the same Syllabic Augment, *e*, is prefixed in the formation of the Past Tense. The Celtic Tenses are also formed by prefixes.

[2] If the Verb begins with a Vowel, the *Temporal* Augment is *continued*.

The repetition of the initial consonant in the *continued* Augment is called *Reduplication*. It sometimes takes place in Latin: *do, dedi; pungo, pupugi; tango, tetigi*, &c.

When the Verb begins with a double letter, with σ joined to a Mute, or with γν, no reduplication takes place, but the Syllabic Augment is Continued. So a Verb beginning with ρ, because ρ is doubled in the Augment. So also βλάπτω, γρηγορέω, διαγλύφω, θλάω, καθαρίζω, κτείνω, προσπατταλεύω. Κτάομαι makes ἔκτημαι and κέκτημαι.

[3] An Aspirate beginning two successive Syllables, as θέθυκα, would produce a harshness, which the Greeks avoid.

ῐ into ῑ, as ἴκανω, ἶκανον.
ο into ω, as ὀπάζω, ὤπαζον.
ῠ into ῡ, as ὕβρίζω, ὕβριζον.
αι into η, as αἴρω, ἦρον.
αυ into ηυ, as αὐξάνω, ηὔξανον.
οι into ῳ, as οἰκίζω, ᾤκιζον [1].

ε is in some verbs changed into ει, as ἔχω, εἶχον [2].
εο is changed into ευ, as ἐορτάζω, ἑώρταζον.

Verbs compounded with Prepositions take the Augment between the Preposition and the Verb, as προσβάλλω, προσέβαλλον [3].

---

[1] In some Latin Verbs a *Temporal* Augment takes place, as *ăgo, ēgi; ĕmo, ēmi; fŏdio, fōdi*, &c.

[2] The following change ε into ει:

ἐάω,	ἐλίσσω,	ἔπομαι,	ἐργάζομαι,
ἕζω,	ἕλκω,	ἐρέω,	ἑστήκω,
ἔθω,	ἑλκέω,	ἕρπω,	ἑστιάω,
ἐθίζω,	ἑλκύω,	ἑρπύζω,	ἔχω,
ἕλω,	ἕπω,	ἐρύω,	ἕω.

[3] Some Compound Verbs, whose Simples are little used, or have the same signification, are considered as Simples, and therefore take the Augment in the beginning, as if they were not compounded.

Some take an Augment both before and after the Preposition, as ἀνορθόω, ἠνώρθουν; ἐνοχλέω, ἠνώχλεον.

Many have no Augment: those beginning with vowels or diphthongs not mentioned in the rule; those compounded with οἶκος and οἶνος; also ἄω, αἴω, ἀηδίζομαι, ἀηθέσσω, &c.

These have no Syllabic Augment in the dialogue of Tragedy: καθέζομαι, καθεύδω, κάθημαι, σπεύδω, χρή.

Verbs compounded with εὖ and δὺς, if they are susceptible of the Augment, take it in the same manner, as εὐορκέω, εὐώρκεον.

A Preposition in composition before a Vowel loses the final Vowel, as ἀπέχω from ἀπὸ and ἔχω.

If, after this elision, the Preposition comes before an Aspirate, it changes its Soft into an Aspirate, as ἀφαιρέω from ἀπὸ and αἱρέω.

Ἐκ in composition is changed into ἐξ before a vowel, as ἐκφέρω, ἐξέφερον.

Ἐν and σὺν, which change the ν before a Consonant, resume it before a Vowel, as ἐμμένω, ἐνέμενον.

Σὺν sometimes drops the ν, as συζητέω.

Ρ is doubled after a Vowel, as διαῤῥέω.

Formation of the Tenses.

Present.
- Present P.—Present M.
- Imperfect
  - Imperfect P.
  - Imperfect M.
- 1 Future
  - Perfect
    - Pluperfect.
    - Perf. P.
      - Plup. P.
      - Paul. p. Fut.
      - 1 Aor. P.—1 Fut. P.
  - 1 Aor.——1 Aor. M.
  - 1 Fut. M.
- 2d Aorist
  - 2 Aor. P.—2 Fut. P.
  - 2 Aor. M.
  - 2 Fut.——2 Fut. M.
  - Perf. M.—Plup. M.

The Imperfect

is formed from the Present, by prefixing the Augment, and changing ω into ον, as τύπτω, ἔτυπτον.

The First Future

is formed from the Present, by changing the last syllable [1] in the
First Conjugation into ψω, as τύπτω, τύψω;
in the *Second* into ξω, as λέγω, λέξω;
in the *Third* into σω, as τίω, τίσω;
by circumflexing the last syllable in the *Fourth*, and shortening the penultima, as ψάλλω, ψαλῶ [2].

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω change α and ε into η, and

---

[1] The *First Future* is really formed by the insertion of σ before ω, as λείβω, λείβσω or λείψω; λείπω, λείπσω or λείψω; λέγω, λέγσω or λέξω; τίω, τίσω. To soften the pronunciation, a consonant is frequently dropt; as ἄδω, ἄσω; φράζω, φράσω, &c. For the same reason the σ is omitted after a Liquid; but it was formerly retained, and νέμω made νέμσω. We still find κέλσαι from κέλω, τέλσον from τέλω, ὄρσω from ὄρω, particularly in the Doric dialect.

This analogy extends, in some measure, to the Latin. The Perfect of the Third Conjugation is formed from the Present by changing *o* into *si*, as *scribo*, *scribsi*; *dico*, *dicsi* or *dixi*; *figo*, *figsi* or *fixi*; *demo*, *demsi*; *carpo*, *carpsi*, &c. To avoid harshness a letter is frequently left out, as *parco*, *parsi*; *ludo*, *lusi*, &c. The *s* too is frequently omitted; and sometimes in that case it is resumed in the Supine, as *scando*, *scandi*, *scansum*; *verto*, *verti*, *versum*, &c.

[2] Some Verbs are of the Second and Third Conjugation, making ξω and σω: ἁρπάζω, βάζω, βρίζω, ἐλεγυαλίζω, παίζω.

Some Verbs take γ before ξ; κλάζω, κλάγξω, from κλάγγω; πλάζω, πλάγξω.

ο into ω, as τιμάω, τιμήσω; φιλέω, φιλήσω; δηλόω, δηλώσω [1].

Four Verbs change the Soft of the first syllable into an Aspirate breathing:

ἔχω,	ἕξω;	τρέφω,	θρέψω,
τρέχω,	θρέξω;	τύφω,	θύψω [2].

---

[1] The following are excepted:

1. Verbs in αω, preceded by ε or ι. Verbs in λαω and ραω pure; with διφάω, δράω, κλάω, μάω, νάω, πετάω, σπάω, φλάω.

2. These in εω: ἀκέω, ἀμφιέω, ἀρκέω, ἕω, ζέω, κέω, ναιέω, νεικέω, ξέω, ὀλέω, σορέω, τελέω, τρέω; and Verbs, which form others in νυω, νυμι, and σκω.

Some make εσω and ησω: αἰδέομαι, αἰνέω, ἀκέομαι, ἀλέω, ἀλφέω, ἀχθέομαι, βδέω, κηδέω, κοπέω, κορέω, κοτέω, μαχέομαι, ὀζέω, ποθέω, πονέω, σερέω, φορέω, φρονέω, χωρέω. Δέω makes δήσω, δέδεκα. Καλέω makes καλέσω, κεκάληκα, by Syncope κέκληκα.

The following make the First Future in ευσω; θέω, πλέω, πνέω, νέω, ῥέω, χέω. Καίω and κλαίω make αυσω.

3. Verbs Primitive in οω; ἀρόω, βόω, ἑνόω, ὁμόω, ὀνόω; and Verbs, which form others in νυω and σκω.

[2] The Present of these Verbs should begin with an *Aspirate*, thus ἔχω, θρέφω, θρέχω, θύφω; but as the Greeks seldom suffer two aspirated syllables to come together, the first is changed into a *Soft*. That reason ceases to operate in the Future, which ends in ξω, and therefore resumes the *Aspirate* in the first syllable. This is proved by the Perfect, which in the Active is τέτρεφα, and not τέθρεφα, but in the Passive τέθραμμαι. For the same reason θρὶξ makes τριχὸς in the G.

In Dissyllables of the Fourth Conjugation ε and ει are changed into α, as δέρω, ἔδαρον; σωείρω, ἔσωαρον [1]. In Polysyllables ει is changed into ε, as ἀγείρω, ἤγερον.

2. In Consonants, by the omission of τ, and of the last two liquids, as τύπτω, ἔτυπον; ψάλλω, ἔψαλον [2].

Some Mutes are changed into others of the same order; thus,

π into β, as	βλάπτω,	ἔβλαβον;
	καλύπτω,	ἐκάλυβον;
	κρύπτω,	ἔκρυβον [3].
φ into φ, as	ἅπτω,	ἧφον;
	βάπτω,	ἔβαφον;
	θάπτω,	ἔταφον;
	ῥάπτω,	ἔῤῥαφον;
	σκάπτω,	ἔσκαφον;
	ῥίπτω,	ἔῤῥιφον;
	θρύπτω,	ἔθρυφον.
χ into γ, as	σμύχω,	ἔσμυγον;
	ψύχω,	ἔψυγον.

Dissyllables. Verbs in ζω and σσω of the Second Conjugation form

---

[1] This takes place in some words beginning with a Mute and a Liquid, as πλέκω, ἔπλακον; κλέπτω, ἔκλαπον; but βλέπω and φλέγω are regular. Τέμνω makes ἔταμον and ἔτεμον.

[2] The τ, and the second liquid must be considered as supplementary letters. With the exception of the Imperfect, these Verbs are conjugated with the first Consonant alone.

[3] Formed from βλάβω, καλύβω, κρύβω.

the Second Aorist in γον; of the Third in δον; as πράσσω, πράξω, ἔπραγον; φράζω, φράσω, ἔφραδον.

Verbs in αω and εω change αω and εω into ον, as μυκάω, ἔμυκον; εὑρέω, εὗρον.

The following have no Second Aorist: Polysyllables in ζω and σσω; Verbs in αω and εω after a vowel; Verbs in οω; Polysyllables in ανω, ενω, ουω [1], υω, υιω, and many other Verbs.

The Second Future

is formed from the Second Aorist, by dropping the Augment, and changing ον into ῶ circumflexed, as ἔτυπον, τυπῶ.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτ-ου	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perfect	τέτυμμαι	τέτυ-ψο	-μμένος εἴην	-μμένος ὦ	-φθαι	-μμένος
Pluperf.	ἐτετύμμην					
P. P. Fut.	τετύψ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st Aor.	ἐτύφθην	τύφθ-ητι	-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-εἰς
1st Fut.	τυφθήσ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d Aor.	ἐτύπην	τύπ-ηθι	-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-εἰς
2d Fut.	τυπήσ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

[1] Ἤκουον from ἀκούω is poetical.

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, *I am struck.*

S.	τύπ|ομαι,	τύπ|ῃ [1],	τύπ|εται,
D.	τυπ|όμεθον,	τύπ|εσθον,	τύπ|εσθον,
P.	τυπ|όμεθα,	τύπ|εσθε,	τύπ|ονται.

Imperfect, *I was in the situation, or custom, of being struck.*

S.	ἐτυπ|όμην,	ἐτύπ|ου,	ἐτύπ|ετο,
D.	ἐτυπ|όμεθον,	ἐτύπ|εσθον,	ἐτυπ|έσθην,
P.	ἐτυπ|όμεθα,	ἐτύπ|εσθε,	ἐτύπ|οντο.

---

[1] The formation of this person was originally in εσαι, thus τύπτ-ομαι, εσαι, εται. The Ionians, who delight in a concourse of vowels, dropped the σ, and made it τύπτεαι. The Attics, on the contrary, who love contractions, shortened it into τύπτει, which the common language of Greece changed into τύπτῃ. The Attic contraction had the advantage of distinguishing the Indicative from the Subjunctive Mood; it was universally adopted in βούλει, οἴει, ὄψει.

Some verbs retain the original form, thus φάγομαι makes φάγεσαι. Thus also is formed the Passive of Verbs in μι, ἵστα-μαι, ἵστα-σαι; τίθε-μαι, τίθε-σαι, &c.

The same observation applies to other Tenses; thus in the Imperfect ἐτύπτεσο became ἐτύπτεο, and was afterwards contracted into ἐτύπτου. So τύπτοισο became τύπτοιο; ἐτύψασο, ἐτύψαο and ἐτύψω.

Perfect, *I have been struck.*

S.	τέτυμμαι,	τέτυψαι,	τέτυπται,
D.	τετύμμεθον,	τέτυφθον,	τέτυφθον,
P.	τετύμμεθα,	τέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι εἰσί [1].

Pluperfect, *I had been struck.*

S.	ἐτετύμμην,	ἐτέτυψο,	ἐτέτυπτο,
D.	ἐτετύμμεθον,	ἐτέτυφθον,	ἐτετύφθην,
P.	ἐτετύμμεθα,	ἐτέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-Future, *I am on the point of being struck.*

S.	τετύψομαι,	τετύψῃ,	τετύψεται,
D.	τετυψόμεθον,	τετύψεσθον,	τετύψεσθον,
P.	τετυψόμεθα,	τετύψεσθε,	τετύψονται.

First Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύφθην,	ἐτύφθης,	ἐτύφθη,
D.		ἐτύφθητον,	ἐτυφθήτην,
P.	ἐτύφθημεν,	ἐτύφθητε,	ἐτύφθησαν.

First Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσομαι,	τυφθήσῃ,	τυφθήσεται,
D.	τυφθησόμεθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,
P.	τυφθησόμεθα,	τυφθήσεσθε,	τυφθήσονται.

---

[1] The third person plural is formed from the third person singular by inserting ν before ται, as κέκριται, κέκρινται. But when a consonant comes before ται, the insertion of ν would produce an inharmonious sound. Hence a periphrasis is formed by the addition of the verb εἰμὶ to the Perfect Participle; thus τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ for τέτυπνται.

Second Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπην,	ἐτύπης,	ἐτύπη,
D.		ἐτύπητον,	ἐτυπήτην,
P.	ἐτύπημεν,	ἐτύπητε,	ἐτύπησαν.

Second Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσομαι,	τυπήσῃ,	τυπήσεται,
D.	τυπησόμεθον,	τυπήσεσθον,	τυπήσεσθον,
P.	τυπησόμεθα,	τυπήσεσθε,	τυπήσονται.

Imperative Mood.

Present and Future, *be struck.*

S.	τύπτου,	τυπτέσθω,
D.	τύπτεσθον,	τυπτέσθων,
P.	τύπτεσθε,	τυπτέσθωσαν.

Perfect, *have been struck.*

S.	τέτυψο,	τετύφθω,
D.	τέτυφθον,	τετύφθων,
P.	τέτυφθε,	τετύφθωσαν.

First Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύφθητι [1],	τυφθήτω,
D.	τύφθητον,	τυφθήτων,
P.	τύφθητε,	τυφθήτωσαν.

---

[1] For *τύφθηθι*, two successive syllables of which would begin with an aspirate.

Second Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύπηθι,	τυπήτω,
D.	τύπηλον,	τυπήτων,
P.	τύπηλε,	τυπήτωσαν.

Optative Mood.

Present, *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπτοίμην,	τύπτοιο,	τύπτοιλο,
D.	τυπτοίμεθον,	τύπτοισθον,	τυπτοίσθην,
P.	τυπτοίμεθα,	τύπτοισθε,	τύπτοινλο.

Perfect, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος εἴην,	εἴης,	εἴη,
D.	τετυμμένω	εἴηλον,	εἰήτην,
P.	τετυμμένοι εἴημεν,	εἴηλε,	εἴησαν [1].

Paulo-post-Future, *I may be on the point of being struck.*

S.	τετυψοίμην,	τετύψοιο,	τετύψοιλο,
D.	τετυψοίμεθον,	τετύψοισθον,	τετυψοίσθην,
P.	τετυψοίμεθα,	τετύψοισθε,	τετύψοινλο.

First Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τυφθείην,	τυφθείης,	τυφθείη,
D.		τυφθείηλον,	τυφθειήτην,
P.	τυφθείημεν,	τυφθείηλε,	τυφθείησαν [1].

First Future, *I may soon be struck.*

S.	τυφθησοίμην,	τυφθήσοιο,	τυφθήσοιλο,
D.	τυφθησοίμεθον,	τυφθήσοισθον,	τυφθησοίσθην,
P.	τυφθησοίμεθα,	τυφθήσοισθε,	τυφθήσοινλο.

---

[1] The more common form is the Attic contraction εἶτον, εἴτην; εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶεν.

Second Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τυπείην,	τυπείης,	τυπείη,
D.		τυπείητον,	τυπειήτην,
P.	τυπείημεν,	τυπείητε,	τυπείησαν.

Second Future, *I may be struck hereafter.*

S.	τυπησοίμην,	τυπήσοιο,	τυπήσοιτο,
D.	τυπησοίμεθον,	τυπήσοισθον,	τυπησοίσθην,
P.	τυπησοίμεθα,	τυπήσοισθε,	τυπήσοιντο.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present, *I should be struck.*

S.	τύπτωμαι,	τύπτῃ,	τύπτηται,
D.	τυπτώμεθον,	τύπτησθον,	τύπτησθον,
P.	τυπτώμεθα,	τύπτησθε,	τύπτωνται.

Perfect, *I might have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος	ὦ,	ᾖς,	ᾖ,
D.	τετυμμένω		ἦτον,	ἦτον,
P.	τετυμμένοι	ὦμεν,	ἦτε,	ὦσι.

First Aorist, *I should have been struck.*

S.	τυφθῶ,	τυφθῇς,	τυφθῇ,
D.		τυφθῆτον,	τυφθῆτον,
P.	τυφθῶμεν,	τυφθῆτε,	τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist, *I should have been struck.*

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπῇς,	τυπῇ,
D.		τυπῆτον,	τυπῆτον,
P.	τυπῶμεν,	τυπῆτε,	τυπῶσι.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, τύπτεσθαι, *to be struck.*
Perfect, τέτυφθαι, *to have been struck.*
P. P. Future, τετύψεσθαι, *to be on the point of being struck.*
First Aorist, τυφθῆναι, *to have been struck.*
First Future, τυφθήσεσθαι, *to be going to be struck.*
Second Aorist, τυπῆναι, *to have been struck.*
Second Future, τυπήσεσθαι, *to be going to be struck.*

Participles.

Present, *being struck.*

N.	τυπτόμενος,	τυπτομένη,	τυπτόμενον,
G.	τυπτομένου,	τυπτομένης,	τυπτομένου, &c.

Perfect, *having been struck.*

N.	τετυμμένος,	τετυμμένη,	τετυμμένον,
G.	τετυμμένου,	τετυμμένης,	τετυμμένου.

Paulo-post-Future, *being on the point of being struck.*

N.	τετυψόμενος,	τετυψομένη,	τετυψόμενον,
G.	τετυψομένου,	τετυψομένης,	τετυψομένου.

First Aorist, *having been struck.*

N.	τυφθεὶς,	τυφθεῖσα,	τυφθὲν,
G.	τυφθέντος,	τυφθείσης,	τυφθέντος.

First Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τυφθησόμενος,	τυφθησομένη,	τυφθησόμενον,
G.	τυφθησομένου,	τυφθησομένης,	τυφθησομένου.

Second Aorist, *having been struck.*

N.	τυπεὶς,	τυπεῖσα,	τυπὲν,
G.	τυπέντος,	τυπείσης,	τυπέντος.

Second Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τυπησόμενος,	τυπησομένη,	τυπησόμενον,
G.	τυπησομένου,	τυπησομένης,	τυπησομένου.

Formation of the Tenses.

The Present

is formed from the Present Active, by changing ω into ομαι, as τύπτ-ω, τύπτ-ομαι.

The Imperfect

is formed from the Imperfect Active, by changing ν into μην, as ἔτυπτο-ν, ἐτυπτό-μην.

The Perfect

is formed from the Perfect Active, by changing in the 1st Conj. φα into μμαι, as τέτυ-φα, τέτυ-μμαι [1];
in the 2d, χα into γμαι, as λέλε-χα, λέλε-γμαι;
in the 3d, κα into σμαι, as πέφρα-κα, πέφρα-σμαι;
in the 4th, κα into μαι, as ἔψαλ-κα, ἔψαλ-μαι.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation in ω pure, if the penultima of the Perfect is long, change κα into μαι, as πεφίλη-κα, πεφίλη-μαι [2].

---

[1] Perfects in φα impure change it into μαι, as τέτερ-φα, τέτερ-μαι.

[2] Except the following, which retain σ, ἀκούω, θραύω, κελεύω, κλείω, κρούω, παίω, πταίω, σείω.

Some, whose penultima is short, change κα into μαι, ἀρόω, ἐλάω, δέω, δύω, θύω, ἱδρύω, λύω, ὀνάω, πτάω, τίω.

α ι ω, The Perfect of most Verbs in αω, αινω, αυω, ειω, ευω, οω, ουω,

Some Verbs shorten the long syllable of the Perfect Active, as δέδωκα, δέδομαι [1].

Dissyllables, whose first syllable has τρε, change ε into α, as τρέπω, τέτροφα, τέτραμμαι ; but they resume it in the First Aorist, ἐτρέφθην [2].

υω, originally ended in μαι; but for euphony it was afterwards changed into σμαι. Hence we find κέλευμαι and κέλευσμαι, γνωτὸς and γνωσ-τὸς, &c.

[1] On the same principle some verbs change ευ into υ ; thus κέχευκα, κέχυσμαι and κέχυμαι ; πέφευγα, πέφυγμαι ; σέσευκα, σέσυμαι ; τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι.

[2] Synopsis of the Formation of the *Perfect Passive* in all its Persons.

I.	S.	τέτυμμαι, (for τέτυφμαι,	τέτυψαι, τέτυφσαι,	τέτυπται, τέτυφται)
	D.	τετύμμεθον,	τέτυφθον,	τέτυφθον,
	P.	τετύμμεθα,	τέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι εἰσί.
II.	S.	λέλεγμαι, (for λέλεχμαι,	λέλεξαι, λέλεχσαι,	λέλεκται, λέλεχται)
	D.	λελέγμεθον,	λέλεχθον,	λέλεχθον,
	P.	λελέγμεθα,	λέλεχθε,	λελεγμένοι εἰσί.
III.	S.	πέπεισμαι,	πέπεισαι, (for πέπεισσαι)	πέπεισται,
	D.	πεπείσμεθον,	πέπεισθον,	πέπεισθον,
	P.	πεπείσμεθα,	πέπεισθε,	πεπεισμένοι εἰσί.
IV.	S.	πέφαμμαι, (for πέφανμαι)	πέφανσαι,	πέφανται,
	D.	πεφάμμεθον,	πέφανθον,	πέφανθον,
	P.	πεφάμμεθα,	πέφανθε,	πεφαμμένοι εἰσί.

The 2d Person *Imperative* is formed by changing αι of the 2d Person *Indicative* into ο, as τέτυψ-αι, τέτυψ-ο ; the 3d Person is formed by changing ε of the 2d Person Plural *Indicative* into ω, as τέτυφθ-ε, τετύφθ-ω.

The *Infinitive* is formed by changing ε of the 2d Person Plural Indicative into αι, as τέτυφθ-ε, τέτυφθ-αι.

When the Perfect Indicative ends in μαι pure, the periphrasis

The Pluperfect

is formed from the Perfect, by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing ε to the Continued Augment if there is a Reduplication, as τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.

The Paulo-post-Future

is formed from the Second Person of the Perfect, by changing αι into ομαι, as τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι [1].

The First Aorist

is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect, by dropping the Reduplication, changing ται into θην, and the preceding Soft into an Aspirate Mute, as τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.

Three Verbs assume σ, ἔρρωται, ἐρρώσθην; μέμνηται, ἐμνήσθην; πέπληται, ἐπλήσθην. But σέσωσται drops it, making ἐσώθην.

In some Verbs the penultima is shortened: thus εὕρηται makes εὑρέθην; ἐπήνηται, ἐπηνέθην; τέθειται, ἐτέθην [2].

---

of the Participle with εἰμὶ does not take place in the Optative and Subjunctive; but μαι in the Optative is changed into μην; and in the Subjunctive μαι with the preceding vowel into ωμαι, as Indic. τετίμημαι, Opt. τετιμήμην, Subj. τετιμῶμαι.

[1] It has been conjectured that this tense is only the First Future Middle, to which the Continued Augment is prefixed; thus τύψω, τύψομαι, τετύψομαι. It occurs only once in the New Testament, *Luke* xix, 40; and in that passage, as well as in other works, a Middle signification is easily traced. Indeed there are many passages, in which the Middle Future is used in a Passive sense.

[2] In the Third Person Plural a syncope often takes place; thus ἤγερθεν for ἠγέρθησαν, ἐκόσμηθεν for ἐκοσμήθησαν.

The First Future

is formed from the First Aorist, by dropping the Augment, and changing ν into σομαι, as ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing ον into ην, as ἔτυπον, ἐτύπην [1].

The Second Future

is formed from the Second Aorist, by dropping the Augment, and changing ν into σομαι, as ἐτύπην, τυπήσομαι.

Middle Voice.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τύπτ-ομαι	-ου	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perfect	τέτυπ-α	-ε	οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
Pluperf.	ἐτετύπειν					
1st Aor.	ἐτυψάμην	τύψ-αι	-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st Fut.	τύψ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d Aor.	ἐτυπόμην	τυπ-οῦ	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-έσθαι	-όμενος
2d Fut.	τυπ-οῦμαι		-οίμην		-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος

---

[1] The Tragic Poets preferred the Passive forms of the 1st Aor.; the writers of the new Comedy were more attached to the smoother forms of the 2d Aorist.

Numbers and Persons [1].

Indicative Mood.

First Aorist, *I struck myself.*

S.	ἐτυψάμην,	ἐτύψω,	ἐτύψατο,
D.	ἐτυψάμεθον,	ἐτύψασθον,	ἐτυψάσθην,
P.	ἐτυψάμεθα,	ἐτύψασθε,	ἐτύψαντο.

Second Future, *I shall strike myself.*

S.	τυπτοῦμαι,	τυπτῇ,	τυπτεῖται,
D.	τυπτούμεθον,	τυπτεῖσθον,	τυπτεῖσθον,
P.	τυπτούμεθα,	τυπτεῖσθε,	τυπτοῦνται,

Imperative Mood.

First Aorist, *strike thyself.*

S.		τύψαι,	τυψάσθω,
D.		τύψασθον,	τυψάσθων,
P.		τύψασθε,	τυψάσθωσαν,

Optative Mood.

First Aorist, *I may have struck myself.*

S.	τυψαίμην,	τύψαιο,	τύψαιτο,
D.	τυψαίμεθον,	τύψαισθον,	τυψαίσθην,
P.	τυψαίμεθα,	τύψαισθε,	τύψαιντο.

---

[1] The Perfect and Pluperfect have an Active, the other Tenses a Passive termination.

The only Tenses differing from the Active and Passive Forms are the 1st Aorist Indicative, Imperative, and Optative, and the 2d Future Indicative.

Formation of the Tenses.

The Present and Imperfect

are the same as those of the Passive.

The Perfect

is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by prefixing the Reduplication, and changing ον into α, as ἔτυπον, τέτυπα [1].

In Dissyllables, if the Second Aorist has α in the penultima, from a Present in ε or ει, the Perfect Middle changes it into ο, as πλέκω, ἔπλακον, πέπλοκα; σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα. But from the Present in η or αι, into η, as λήθω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα; φαίνω, ἔφανον, πέφηνα [2].

If the Second Aorist has ε in the penultima, the Perfect Middle changes it into ο, as ἔλεγον, λέλογα.

If the Second Aorist has ι in the penultima, from a Present in ει, the Perfect Middle changes it into οι, as εἴδω, ἴδον, οἶδα [3].

---

[1] Hence those Verbs, which want the 2d Aor. Active, have no Perfect Middle.

[2] Θάλλω, ἔθαλον makes τέθηλα; and πλάζω, ἔπλαγον makes πέπληγα.

[3] Some retain also the diphthong of the Present: thus κεύθω makes κέκευθα and κέκυθα; φεύγω, πέφευγα and πέφυγα.

Δείδω makes δέδοικα, to avoid the too frequent repetition of δ in the regular δέδοιδα; λαγχάνω makes λέλογχα, ῥήσσω ἔρρωγα.

The Perfect Active and Middle of the same Verb are seldom both in use.

VERBS IN MI.

Verbs in μι are formed from Verbs of the Third Conjugation in αω, εω, οω, and υω,

1. By prefixing the Reduplication with ἰ [1];
2. By changing ω into μι [2];
3. By lengthening the penultima in the Singular.

Thus from ϛάω is formed ἵϛημι;

from θέω, τίθημι [3];

from δόω, δίδωμι;

from δεικνύω, δείκνυμι [4].

Verbs in μι have only three tenses of that form: the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist. They take the other Tenses from Verbs in ω; thus δίδωμι makes δώσω, δέδωκα, from δόω.

Verbs in νυμι have neither Reduplication [5], Second Aorist [6], nor Optative and Subjunctive Moods [7].

---

[1] If the Verb begins with a vowel, with πτ or ϛ, ι aspirate only is prefixed, as ἔω, ἵημι; πτάω, ἵπτημι, &c. This is called the *Improper* Reduplication.

The Reduplication takes place in the Pres. and Imperf. only.

[2] The form in μι is Old Attic and Ionic; hence σι is added to the 3d Person Singular of the Present.

[3] For τίθημι, see page 49, note 3.

[4] Verbs in μι have no 2d Future, 2d Aorist Passive, or Perfect Middle.

[5] With φάω, φήμι; δύω, δύμι; &c. and those, which are formed from trisyllables, as κρεμνάω, κρέμνημι.

[6] Or the 2d Aorist is the same as the Imperfect.

[7] The Poets change many Verbs in ω into μι; as γελάω, γέλημι; ἔχω, ἔχημι; κτάω, κτῆμι; ὀνέω, ὄνημι; ὁράω, ὄρημι; φιλέω, φίλημι; χοάω, χρῆμι, &c.

Active Voice.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Ind.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Present	ἵς-ημι	-αθι	-αίην	-ῶ	-άναι	-ὰς
	τίθ-ημι	-ετι	-είην	-ῶ	-έναι	-εὶς
	δίδ-ωμι	-οθι	-οίην	-ῶ	-όναι	-οὺς
	δείκν-υμι	-υθι			-ύναι	-ὺς
Imper.	ἵς-ην					
	ἐτίθην					
	ἐδίδων					
	ἐδείκνυν					

the rest like the Present.

2dAor.	ἔς-ην	ς-ήθι	ς-αίην	ς-ῶ	ς-ῆναι	ς-ὰς
	ἔθην	θὲς	θείην	θῶ	θεῖναι	θεὶς
	ἔδων	δὸς	δοίην	δῶ	δοῦναι	δοὺς

The other Tenses are regularly formed from Verbs in ω, thus:

1 Fut.	ς-ήσ-ω	——	-οιμι	——	-ειν	-ων
	θήσ-ω	——	-οιμι	——	-ειν	-ων
	δώσ-ω	——	-οιμι	——	-ειν	-ων
	δείξ-ω	——	-οιμι	——	-ειν	-ων
1 Aor.	ἔς-ησα	ς-ῆσ-ον	-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
	ἔθηκα	θῆκ-ον	-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
	ἔδωκα	δῶκ-ον	-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
	ἔδειξα	δεῖξ-ον	-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	ἕς-ακ-α	ε	-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
	τέθεικ-α	ε	-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
	δέδωκ-α	ε	-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
	δέδειχ-α	ε	-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
Plup.	ἑς-άκειν					
	ἐτεθείκειν					
	ἐδεδώκειν					
	ἐδεδείχειν [1]					

[1] Some irregularities occur in those tenses of the Verbs in μι,

Numbers and Persons.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἵ-ημι,	ης,	ησι,	ατον,	ατον,	αμεν,	ατε,	ᾶσι,
τίθ-ημι,	ης,	ησι,	ετον,	ετον,	εμεν,	ετε,	εῖσι,
δίδ-ωμι,	ως,	ωσι,	οτον,	οτον,	ομεν,	οτε,	οῦσι,
δείκν-υμι,	υς,	ῡσι,	ὕτον,	υτον,	ὔμεν,	υτε,	ῦσι [1].

Imperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἵ-ην,	ης,	η,	ατον,	άτην,	αμεν,	ατε,	ασαν,
ἐτίθ-ην,	ης,	η,	ετον,	έτην,	εμεν,	ετε,	εσαν,
ἐδίδ-ων,	ως,	ω,	οτον,	ότην,	ομεν,	οτε,	οσαν,
ἐδείκν-υν,	υς,	υ,	ὕτον,	ύτην,	υμεν,	υτε,	υσαν [2].

---

which follow the analogy of Verbs in ω. In the latter, the Perfect preserves the penultima of the 1st Future. But Verbs in μι, derived from εω, change η, the penultima of the 1st Future, into ει for the Perfect, as θέω, θήσω, τέθεικα. Those derived from αω keep in the Perfect the penultima of the Present, as ἱάω, ἱήσω, ἵακα.

In this last a syncope often takes place; thus ἵαα: hence the Participle ἰαὼς, and by by contraction ἰώς.

[1] The Third Person Plural in the Present is the same as the Dative Plural Participle of the same tense.

[2] Verbs in μι are seldom used in the Imperfect. They generally in this, and sometimes in other Tenses, adopt their original contracted form; thus ἵ-αον, ων; ἐτίθ-εον, ουν; ἐδίδ-οον, ουν; &c.

Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἔς-ην,	ης,	η,	ητον,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν [1],
ἐϑ-ην,	ης,	η,	ετον,	έτην,	εμεν,	ετε,	εσαν,
ἔδ-ων,	ως,	ω,	οτον,	ότην,	ομεν,	οτε,	οσαν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
ἵς-ᾰ-θι [2], τίθε-τι, δίδο-θι, δείκνῠ-θι,	τω,	τον,	των,	τε,	τωσαν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
σ-ῆθι [3].	σ-ήτω,	σ-ῆτον,	σ-ήτων,	σ-ῆτε,	σ-ήτωσαν,
ϑὲς,	ϑέτω,	ϑέτον,	ϑέτων,	ϑέτε,	ϑέτωσαν,
δὸς,	δότω,	δότον,	δότων,	δότε,	δότωσαν [4].

---

[1] The Second Aorist retains the long vowel in the penultima of the Dual and Plur. except in τίθημι, δίδωμι, and ἵημι.

The 3d Person Plural is often syncopated; thus ἔβαν for ἔβησαν.

[2] The Poets retain the long vowel, as ἵστηϑι, τίϑητι. The syllable θι is frequently rejected, as ἵστα or ἵστη, τίϑη, &c.

[3] The Second Aorist Imperative ends in ϑι, except ϑὲς and δός; with ἑξ, ἐνίσπες, σχὲς, φρές.

[4] Dissyllables in υμι have a 2d Aor. Imper. as κλῦϑι.

The Pluperfect

is formed from the Perfect, by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing ε to the Continued Augment if there is a Reduplication, as τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.

The Paulo-post-Future

is formed from the Second Person of the Perfect, by changing αι into ομαι, as τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι [1].

The First Aorist

is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect, by dropping the Reduplication, changing ται into θην, and the preceding Soft into an Aspirate Mute, as τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.

Three Verbs assume σ, ἔῤῥωμαι, ἐῤῥώσθην; μέμνημαι, ἐμνήσθην; πέπλημαι, ἐπλήσθην. But σέσωσται drops it, making ἐσώθην.

In some Verbs the penultima is shortened: thus εὕρημαι makes εὑρέθην; ἐπήνημαι, ἐπηνέθην; τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην [2].

---

of the Participle with εἰμὶ does not take place in the Optative and Subjunctive; but μαι in the Optative is changed into μην; and in the Subjunctive μαι with the preceding vowel into ωμαι, as Indic. τετίμημαι, Opt. τετιμήμην, Subj. τετιμῶμαι.

[1] It has been conjectured that this tense is only the First Future Middle, to which the Continued Augment is prefixed; thus τύψω, τύψομαι, τετύψομαι. It occurs only once in the New Testament, *Luke* XIX, 40; and in that passage, as well as in other works, a Middle signification is easily traced. Indeed there are many passages, in which the Middle Future is used in a Passive sense.

[2] In the Third Person Plural a syncope often takes place; thus ἤγερθεν for ἠγέρθησαν, ἐκόσμηθεν for ἐκοσμήθησαν.

The First Future

is formed from the First Aorist, by dropping the Augment, and changing ν into σομαι, as ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing ον into ην, as ἔτυπον, ἐτύπην [1].

The Second Future

is formed from the Second Aorist, by dropping the Augment, and changing ν into σομαι, as ἐτύπην, τυπήσομαι.

Middle Voice.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τύπτ-ομαι	-ου	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perfect	τέτυπ-α	-ε	οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
Pluperf.	ἐτετύπειν					
1st Aor.	ἐτυψάμην	τύψ-αι	-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st Fut.	τύψ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d Aor.	ἐτυπόμην	τυπ-οῦ	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-έσθαι	-όμενος
2d Fut.	τυπ-οῦμαι		-οίμην		εῖσθαι	ούμενος

---

[1] The Tragic Poets preferred the Passive forms of the 1st Aor.; the writers of the new Comedy were more attached to the smoother forms of the 2d Aorist.

Numbers and Persons [1].

Indicative Mood.

First Aorist, *I struck myself.*

S.	ἐτυψάμην,	ἐτύψω,	ἐτύψαΐο,
D.	ἐτυψάμεθον,	ἐτύψασθον,	ἐτυψάσθην,
P.	ἐτυψάμεθα,	ἐτύψασθε,	ἐτύψαντο.

Second Future, *I shall strike myself.*

S.	τυπσοῦμαι,	τυπσῇ,	τυπσεῖται,
D.	τυπσούμεθον,	τυπσεῖσθον,	τυπσεῖσθον,
P.	τυπσούμεθα,	τυπσεῖσθε,	τυπσοῦνται,

Imperative Mood.

First Aorist, *strike thyself.*

S.		τύψαι,	τυψάσθω,
D.		τύψασθον,	τυψάσθων,
P.		τύψασθε,	τυψάσθωσαν.

Optative Mood.

First Aorist, *I may have struck myself.*

S.	τυψαίμην,	τύψαιο,	τύψαΐτο,
D.	τυψαίμεθον,	τύψαισθον,	τυψαίσθην,
P.	τυψαίμεθα,	τύψαισθε,	τύψαιντο.

---

[1] The Perfect and Pluperfect have an Active, the other Tenses a Passive termination.

The only Tenses differing from the Active and Passive Forms are the 1st Aorist Indicative, Imperative, and Optative, and the 2d Future Indicative.

Formation of the Tenses.

The Present and Imperfect

are the same as those of the Passive.

The Perfect

is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by prefixing the Reduplication, and changing ον into α, as ἔτυπον, τέτυπα [1].

In Dissyllables, if the Second Aorist has α in the penultima, from a Present in ε or αι, the Perfect Middle changes it into ο, as πλέκω, ἔπλακον, πέπλοκα; σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα. But from the Present in η or αι, into η, as λήθω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα; φαίνω, ἔφανον, πέφηνα [2].

If the Second Aorist has ε in the penultima, the Perfect Middle changes it into ο, as ἔλεγον, λέλογα.

If the Second Aorist has ι in the penultima, from a Present in αι, the Perfect Middle changes it into οι, as εἴδω, ἴδον, οἶδα [3].

---

[1] Hence those Verbs, which want the 2d Aor. Active, have no Perfect Middle.

[2] Θάλλω, ἔθαλον makes τέθηλα; and κλάζω, ἔκλαγον makes κέκληγα.

[3] Some retain also the diphthong of the Present: thus κεύθω makes κέκευθα and κέκυθα; φεύγω, πέφευγα and πέφυγα.

Δείδω makes δέδοικα, to avoid the too frequent repetition of δ in the regular δέδοιδα; λαγχάνω makes λέλογχα, ῥήσσω ἔρρωγα.

The Perfect Active and Middle of the same Verb are seldom both in use.

The Pluperfect

is formed from the Perfect, by prefixing ε, and changing α into εν, as τέτυφ-α, ἐτετύφ-εν [1].

The First Aorist

is formed from the First Aorist Active, by adding μην, as ἔτυψα, ἐτυψάμην.

The First Future

is formed from the First Future Active, by changing ω into ομαι, as τύψ-ω, τύψ-ομαι [2].

The Second Aorist

is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing ν into μην, as ἔτυπο-ν, ἐτυπό-μην.

The Second Future

is formed from the Second Future Active, by changing ῶ into οῦμαι [3], as τυφ-ῶ, τυπ-οῦμαι [4].

---

[1] When the Perfect Middle has the signification of the Present, the Pluperfect has that of the Imperfect.

[2] In the 4th Conjugation it is circumflexed as in the Active: thus ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμαι.

[3] The following are not circumflexed, ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, πίομαι; likewise βέομαι and νέομαι.

[4] To the class of Middle Verbs may be referred those called by some grammarians DEPONENTS. They have the Middle form, except in the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Paulo-post-Future, of which the form is Passive. Some of these Verbs have, beside a Middle, a Passive 1st Aorist and 1st Future, the signification of which is Passive. In the other tenses, a Middle sense may generally be traced.

Perhaps it would be more analogical to consider them as Defective Verbs, whose Active is obsolete, and which want some of the

Contracted Verbs.

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

Verbs in αω contract αω, αο, and αου into ῶ, as τιμάω, τιμῶ; τιμάομεν, τιμῶμεν; τιμάουσι, τιμῶσι:—otherwise into ᾶ, as τίμαε, τίμα:—ι is subscribed, as τιμάοιμι, τιμῷμι; τιμάεις, τιμᾷς; &c.

Verbs in εω contract εε into εῖ, and εο into οῦ, as φίλεε, φίλει; φιλέομεν, φιλοῦμεν:—before a long vowel or a diphthong, ε is dropped, as φιλέω, φιλῶ; φιλέεις, φιλεῖς [1].

Verbs in οω contract ο before a long vowel into ῶ, as χρυσόω, χρυσῶ:—before a short vowel or ου, into οῦ, as χρυσόεἷε, χρυσοῦτε; χρυσόουσι, χρυσοῦσι:—otherwise into οῖ, as χρυσόης, χρυσοῖς. In the Inf. οειν is contracted into οῦν.

Passive and Middle Tenses. The following is a synopsis of their form:

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Present	δέχ-ομαι	δέχ-ου	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐδεχόμην					
Perfect.	δέδεγμαι	δέδε-ξο	-γμένος εἴην	-γμένος ὦ	-χθαι	-γμένος
Pluperf.	ἐδεδέγμην					
P. P. Fut.	δεδέξ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st Aor. M.	ἐδεξάμην	δέξ-αι	-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st Fut. M.	δέξ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st Aor. P.	ἐδέχθην	δέχθ-ητι	-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-εἰς
1st Fut. P.	δεχθήσ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

A few of these Verbs have a 2d Aorist Middle, as πυνθάνομαι, ἐπυθόμην.

[1] Dissyllables in εω are contracted in the Imperative and Infinitive only. Thus we say πλέω, πλέομεν, and not πλῶ, πλῶμεν.

Verbs in Mι.

Verbs in μι are formed from Verbs of the Third Conjugation in αω, εω, οω, and υω,

1. By prefixing the Reduplication with ἰ [1];
2. By changing ω into μι [2];
3. By lengthening the penultima in the Singular.

Thus from στάω is formed ἵστημι;
from θέω, τίθημι [3];
from δόω, δίδωμι;
from δεικνύω, δείκνυμι [4].

Verbs in μι have only three tenses of that form: the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist. They take the other Tenses from Verbs in ω; thus δίδωμι makes δώσω, δέδωκα, from δόω.

Verbs in νυμι have neither Reduplication [5], Second Aorist [6], nor Optative and Subjunctive Moods [7].

---

[1] If the Verb begins with a vowel, with πτ or σ, ἰ (aspirate) only is prefixed, as ἕω, ἵημι; πτάω, ἵπτημι, &c. This is called the *Improper* Reduplication.

The Reduplication takes place in the Pres. and Imperf. only.

[2] The form in μι is Old Attic and Ionic; hence σι is added to the 3d Person Singular of the Present.

[3] For θίθημι, see page 49, note 3.

[4] Verbs in μι have no 2d Future, 2d Aorist Passive, or Perfect Middle.

[5] With φάω, φήμι; δύω, δύμι; &c. and those, which are formed from trisyllables, as κρεμνάω, κρέμνημι.

[6] Or the 2d Aorist is the same as the Imperfect.

[7] The Poets change many Verbs in ω into μι; as γελάω, γέλημι; ἔχω, ἔχημι; κτάω, κτῆμι; ὀνέω, ὄνημι; ὁράω, ὄρημι; φιλέω, φίλημι; χράω, χρῆμι, &c.

Active Voice.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Ind.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Present	ἵς-ημι	-αθι	-αίην	-ῶ	-άναι	-ὰς
	τίθ-ημι	-ετι	-είην	-ῶ	-έναι	-εὶς
	δίδ-ωμι	-οθι	-οίην	-ῶ	-όναι	-οὺς
	δείκν-υμι	-υθι			-ύναι	-ὺς
Imper.	ἵς-ην	the rest like the Present.				
	ἐτίθην					
	ἐδίδων					
	ἐδείκνυν					
2dAor.	ἔς-ην	ς-ήθι	ς-αίην	ς-ῶ	ς-ῆναι	ς-ὰς
	ἔθην	θὲς	θείην	θῶ	θεῖναι	θεὶς
	ἔδων	δὸς	δοίην	δῶ	δοῦναι	δοὺς

The other Tenses are regularly formed from Verbs in ω, thus:

1 Fut.	ς-ήσ-ω	——	-οιμι	——	-ειν	-ων
	θήσ-ω	——	-οιμι	——	-ειν	-ων
	δώσ-ω	——	-οιμι	——	-ειν	-ων
	δείξ-ω	——	-οιμι	——	-ειν	-ων
1 Aor.	ἔς-ησα	ς-ῆσ-ον	-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
	ἔθηκα	θῆκ-ον	-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
	ἔδωκα	δῶκ-ον	-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
	ἔδειξα	δεῖξ-ον	-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	ἕς-ακ-α	ε	-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
	τέθεικ-α	ε	-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
	δέδωκ-α	ε	-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
	δέδειχ-α	ε	-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
Plup.	ἐς-άκειν					
	ἐτεθείκειν					
	ἐδεδώκειν					
	ἐδεδείχειν [1]					

[1] Some irregularities occur in those tenses of the Verbs in μι,

The Pluperfect

is formed from the Perfect, by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing ε to the Continued Augment if there is a Reduplication, as τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.

The Paulo-post-Future

is formed from the Second Person of the Perfect, by changing αι into ομαι, as τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι [1].

The First Aorist

is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect, by dropping the Reduplication, changing ται into θην, and the preceding Soft into an Aspirate Mute, as τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην.

Three Verbs assume σ, ἔρρωται, ἐρρώσθην; μέμνηται, ἐμνήσθην; πέπληται, ἐπλήσθην. But σέσωσται drops it, making ἐσώθην.

In some Verbs the penultima is shortened: thus εὕρηται makes εὑρέθην; ἐπήνηται, ἐπηνέθην; τέθειται, ἐτέθην [2].

---

of the Participle with εἰμὶ does not take place in the Optative and Subjunctive; but μαι in the Optative is changed into μην; and in the Subjunctive μαι with the preceding vowel into ωμαι, as Indic. τετίμημαι, Opt. τετιμήμην, Subj. τετιμῶμαι.

[1] It has been conjectured that this tense is only the First Future Middle, to which the Continued Augment is prefixed; thus τύψω, τύψομαι, τετύψομαι. It occurs only once in the New Testament, *Luke* xix, 40; and in that passage, as well as in other works, a Middle signification is easily traced. Indeed there are many passages, in which the Middle Future is used in a Passive sense.

[2] In the Third Person Plural a syncope often takes place; thus ἤγερθεν for ἠγέρθησαν, ἐκόσμηθεν for ἐκοσμήθησαν.

The First Future

is formed from the First Aorist, by dropping the Augment, and changing ν into σομαι, as ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing ον into ην, as ἔτυπον, ἐτύπην [1].

The Second Future

is formed from the Second Aorist, by dropping the Augment, and changing ν into σομαι, as ἐτύπην, τυπήσομαι.

Middle Voice.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τύπτ-ομαι	-ου	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perfect	τέτυπ-α	-ε	οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ὼς
Pluperf.	ἐτετύπειν					
1st Aor.	ἐτυψάμην	τύψ-αι	-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st Fut.	τύψ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d Aor.	ἐτυπόμην	τυπ-οῦ	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-έσθαι	-όμενος
2d Fut.	τυπ-οῦμαι		-οίμην		-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος

---

[1] The Tragic Poets preferred the Passive forms of the 1st Aor.; the writers of the new Comedy were more attached to the smoother forms of the 2d Aorist.

Numbers and Persons [1].

Indicative Mood.

First Aorist, *I struck myself.*

S.	ἐτυψάμην,	ἐτύψω,	ἐτύψατο,
D.	ἐτυψάμεθον,	ἐτύψασθον,	ἐτυψάσθην,
P.	ἐτυψάμεθα,	ἐτύψασθε,	ἐτύψαντο.

Second Future, *I shall strike myself.*

S.	τυπτοῦμαι,	τυπτῇ,	τυπτεῖται,
D.	τυπτούμεθον,	τυπτεῖσθον,	τυπτεῖσθον,
P.	τυπτούμεθα,	τυπτεῖσθε,	τυπτοῦνται.

Imperative Mood.

First Aorist, *strike thyself.*

S.		τύψαι,	τυψάσθω,
D.		τύψασθον,	τυψάσθων,
P.		τύψασθε,	τυψάσθωσαν.

Optative Mood.

First Aorist, *I may have struck myself.*

S.	τυψαίμην,	τύψαιο,	τύψαιτο,
D.	τυψαίμεθον,	τύψαισθον,	τυψαίσθην,
P.	τυψαίμεθα,	τύψαισθε,	τύψαιντο.

---

[1] The Perfect and Pluperfect have an Active, the other Tenses a Passive termination.

The only Tenses differing from the Active and Passive Forms are the 1st Aorist Indicative, Imperative, and Optative, and the 2d Future Indicative.

Formation of the Tenses.

The Present and Imperfect

are the same as those of the Passive.

The Perfect

is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by prefixing the Reduplication, and changing ον into α, as ἔτυπον, τέτυπα [1].

In Dissyllables, if the Second Aorist has α in the penultima, from a Present in ε or αι, the Perfect Middle changes it into ο, as πλέκω, ἔπλακον, πέπλοκα; σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα. But from the Present in η or αι, into η, as λήθω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα; φαίνω, ἔφανον, πέφηνα [2].

If the Second Aorist has ε in the penultima, the Perfect Middle changes it into ο, as ἔλεγον, λέλογα.

If the Second Aorist has ι in the penultima, from a Present in αι, the Perfect Middle changes it into οι, as εἴδω, ἴδον, οἶδα [3].

---

[1] Hence those Verbs, which want the 2d Aor. Active, have no Perfect Middle.

[2] Θάλλω, ἔθαλον makes τέθηλα; and κλάζω, ἔκλαγον makes κέκληγα.

[3] Some retain also the diphthong of the Present: thus κεύθω makes κέκευθα and κέκυθα; φεύγω, πέφευγα and πέφυγα.

Δείδω makes δέδοικα, to avoid the too frequent repetition of δ in the regular δέδοιδα; λαγχάνω makes λέλογχα, ῥήσσω ἔρρωγα.

The Perfect Active and Middle of the same Verb are seldom both in use.

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
ἧε-μαι,	σαι,	ται,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθον,	μεθα,	σθε,	νται.

Imperfect.

ἱέ-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

Perfect.

εἷ-μαι,	σαι,	ται,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθον,	μεθα,	σθε,	νται.

Pluperfect.

εἵ-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

First Aorist.	First Future.	P. P. Future.
εἵθην & εἴθην.	ἐθήσομαι.	εἷσομαι.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive [a].

First Aorist.

ἡκ-άμην,	ω,	ατο,	ἀμεθον,	ασθον,	ἀσθην,	ἀμεθα,	ασθε,	αντο.

---

[a] Ἵεμαι and ἱέμην, the Present and Imperfect Middle, signify *I send myself*, &c. or *I am impelled*. Hence they are generally used in the sense of *wishing*; thus ἵεται αἰνῶς, Hom. *Odyss.* II. 327. *he earnestly wishes*. In this sense they are the root of ἵμερος, *a desire*, and of ἱμείρω, *to desire*.

First Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἥσ-ομαι, ῃ, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.

Second Aorist.

εἵμην, ἕσο, ἕτο,	ἕμεθον, ἕσθον, ἕσθην,	ἕμεθα, ἕσθε, ἕντο.

Imperative Mood.

Second Aorist.

ἕσο, ἕσθω,	ἕσθον, ἕσθων,	ἕσθε, ἕσθωσαν.

Optative Mood.

First Future.

ἡσοί-μην, ο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

Second Aorist.

εἵ-μην, ο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

Subjunctive Mood.

Second Aorist.

ὦμαι, ῇ, ἧται,	ὦμεθον, ἧσθον, ἧσθον.	ὦμεθα, ἧσθε, ὦνται.

Infinitive Mood.

First Future.	Second Aorist.
ἥσεσθαι.	ἕσθαι.

Participles.

First Future.	Second Aorist.
ἡσόμεν-ος, η, ον.	ἕμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἧμαι, to sit.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἧμαι,	ἧσαι,	ἧται,	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον, ἧσθον,	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧνται.

Imperfect.

ἥμην,	ἧσο,	ἧτο,	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον, ἥσθην,	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧντο.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἧσο,	ἥσθω,		ἧσθον,	ἥσθων,	ἧσθε,	ἥσθωσαν.	

Infinitive.

Present.

ἧσθαι.

Participle.

Present.

ἥμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Εἷμαι, to put on.

Indicative Mood.

Present and Perfect.

εἷμαι,	εἷσαι,	εἷται & ἕῖσαι,	——		—	εἷνται.	

Pluperfect.

εἵμην,	εἷσο & ἕσσο,	εἷτο, εἷσο, ἕεσο & ἕσο,	——		—	εἷντο.	

First Aorist.

εἰσ- ἐσσ- ἐεισ-	ἁμην, ω, ατο,		ἁμεθον, ασθον, ἄσθην,		ἁμεθα,	ασθε,	αντο.

Participles.

Present and Perfect.

εἱμένος.

First Aorist.

ἑσσάμενος [1].

Class III.

1. Κεῖμαι, to lie down.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
κεῖ-μαι,	σαι,	ται,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθον,	μεθα,	σθε,	νται.

Imperfect.

ἐκεί-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

First Future.

κείσ-ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

κεῖσο,	κείσθω,		κεῖσθον,	κείσθων,		κεῖσθε,	κείσθωσαν.	

Optative Mood.

Present.

κειοί-μην,	ο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

---

[1] This Verb may be considered as Middle. The Active is ἕω or ἕννυμι, forming ἕσω 1st Fut. and εἷσα 1st Aor. Inf. εἷσαι, with σ generally doubled; thus ἔσσω μιν, Hom. *Odyss.* XVI. 79, *I will clothe him.*

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.	First Aorist.
κέωμαι.	κείσωμαι.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
κεῖσθαι.	κείμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἵσημι, to know.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἴσ-ημι,	ης,	ησι,	ατον,	ατον,	αμεν,	ατε,	ασι.
					or μεν,	or τε,	

Imperfect.

ἴσ-ην,	ης,	η,	ατον,	άτην,	αμεν,	ατε,	ασαν & αν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἴσ-αθι & θι,		άτω	ατον & τον,	άτων	ατε & τε,		άτωσαν,
	& τω,			& των,		τωσαν & των.	

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἰσάναι.	ἵσα-ς, σα, ν.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

ἵσα-μαι,	σαι,	ται,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθον,	μεθα,	σθε,	νται.

Imperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἱσά-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον, σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο [1].

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἵσασθαι.	ἱσάμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Φημὶ, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

φημὶ, φὴς, φησὶ, | φατὸν, φατὸν, | φαμὲν, φατὲ, φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, ασαν [2].

First Future.

φήσ-ω, εις, ει, | ετον, ετον, | ομεν, ετε, ουσι.

First Aorist.

ἔφησ-α, ας, ε, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, αν.

Second Aorist.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η, | ητον, ήτην, | ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

φάθι, φάτω, | φάτον, φάτων, | φάτε, φάτωσαν.

---

[1] The Passive ἵσαμαι is seldom used. Its compound ἐπίσαμαι frequently occurs.

[2] In these two tenses the φ is frequently dropped by Homer, and the Attic writers; thus ἠμὶ, ἧς, ἧσὶ; ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴον, ἴες, ἴε,	ἴετον, ἰέτην,	ἴομεν, ἴετε, ἴον.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἴθι or εἶ, ἴτω,	ἶτον, ἴτων,	ἶτε, ἴτωσαν.

Second Aorist.

ἔς, ἑέτω,	ἕετον, ἑέτων,	ἕετε, ἑέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

ἕοιμι, ἕοις, ἕοι,	ἕοιτον, ἑοίτην,	ἕοιμεν, ἕοιτε, ἕοιεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

ἕω, ἕῃς, ἕῃ,	ἕητον, ἕητον,	ἕωμεν, ἕητε, ἕωσι.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Second Aorist.
εἶναι or ἶναι.	ἑών, ἑοῦσα, ἑόν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perfect.

εἶα, εἶας, εἶε,	εἷατον, εἷατον.	εἷαμεν, εἷατε, εἷασι.

Pluperfect.

ἧειν, ἧεις, ἧει,	ἧειτον, ἡείτην,	ἧειμεν, ἧειτε, ἧεισαν, or ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

First Aorist.	First Future.
εἰσάμην.	εἴσομαι.

3. Ἴημι, to go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι,	ἵετον, ἵετον,	ἵομεν, ἵετε, ἱεῖσι.

Imperfect.

——	——	—— ἵεσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

—— ἱείη.	——	——

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Present.
ἱέναι.	ἱείς, ἱέντος.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἵε-μαι, σαι, ται, | μεθον, σθον, σθον, | μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

ἱέ-μην, σο, το, | μεθον, σθον, σθην, | μεθα, σθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Present.
ἵεσο, ἱέσθω,	ἱέμεν-ος, η, ον.

column; the next will contain the obsolete Roots, followed by the Tenses, which are formed from them.

A.

Ἄγαμαι,	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἠγασάμην, ἤγασμαι, ἠγάσθην.
Ἀγνύω, Ἄγνυμι,	ἄγω, ϝάγω,	ἄξω, ἦξα, ἦχα, ἦγον. ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον [1].
Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἦχα,	ἀγάγω,	ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην.
Ἄδω, Ἀνδάνω,	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἥδηκα, ἧδον, ἔαδα [2].

Verbs in αζω, *frequentatives*, as τροχάζω, *to run often*.
Verbs in αθω, *derivatives*, as διωκάθω, from διώκω.
Verbs in αιω, *derivatives*, as κεραίω, from κεράω.

Αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, ἥρηκα,	ἕλω,	εἷλον, εἱλόμην, ἑλῶ, ἑλοῦμαι, εἱλάμην]
Αἰσθάνομαι,	αἰσθέω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθημαι, ἠσθόμην.
Ἀλδαίνω, Ἀλδήσκω,	ἀλδέω,	ἀλδήσω, ἤλδηκα.
Ἀλέομαι,	ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἠλευάμην and ἠλεάμην by Syncope.
Ἀλέξω,	ἀλέκω, ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξάμην. ἀλεξήσω.
Ἀλινδέω,	ἀλίω,	ἀλίσω, ἤλικα.
Ἀλίσκω,	ἀλόω,	ἀλώσω, ἀλώσομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα, ἤλωμαι, ἤλων & ἐάλων.
Ἀλφαίνω,	ἀλφέω,	ἀλφήσω.
Ἁμαρτάνω,	ἁμαρτέω,	ἁμαρτήσω, ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτησα, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἥμαρτον, Poet. ἤμβροτον.

---

[1] ἄγω, to *break*, conjugated with the Digamma, ϝάγω, forms ἔϝαξα, ἔϝαχα, ἔϝαγον. But as the Digamma is seldom expressed in writing, the words will be ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον.

[2] This seems to be put for ἔϝαδα. That ἄδω had the Digamma appears from εὔαδε, *Odyss.* XVI. 28.

Perfect.	First Future.
εἴκοιμι.	ἥσοιμι.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶ-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

ἰῶ, ἰῇς, ἰῇ,	ἰῆτον, ἰῆτον,	ἰῶμεν, ἰῆτε, ἰῶσι.

Perfect.

εἴκ-ω, ῃς, ῃ,	ητον, ητον,	ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.

Second Aorist.

ῷ, ῇς, ῇ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.	Perfect.
ἰέναι.	εἰκέναι.
First Future.	**Second Aorist.**
ἥσειν.	εἶναι.

Participles.

Present.	Perfect.
ἰείς, ἰεῖσα, ἰέν.	εἰκὼς, εἰκυῖα, εἰκός.
First Future.	**Second Aorist.**
ἥσων, ἥσουσα, ἥσον.	εἷς, εἷσα, ἕν.

Γ.

Γάμω, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην,	γαμέω,	γαμήσω, γαμέσομαι, ἐγέμησα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι, ἐγαμήθην.
Γηράσκω,	γηράω,	γηράσω, ἐγήρασα, γεγήρακα.
	γήρημι,	2 A. Inf. γηράναι. Part. γηράς.
Γίγνομαι, Γίνομαι [1],	γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγεννησάμην, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.
	γείνω,	ἐγεινάμην.
	γάω,	γέγαα.
Γιγνώσκω, Γινώσκω,	γνόω,	γνώσω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσομαι.
	γνῶμι,	ἔγνων.

Δ.

Δαίω, *to learn.*	δαέω,	δαήσω, δαήσομαι, δεδάηκα, ἐδάην, δέδηα.
Δαίω, *to divide.*	δάζω,	δάσω, δάσομαι, ἔδασα, ἐδασάμην, δέδακα, δέδασμαι.
Δάκνω,	δήκω,	δήξω, δήξομαι, ἔδηξα, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, ἔδακον.
Δαρθάνω,	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρθηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρθον.
Δείδω, δείσω, δέδεικα,	δέω,	Perf. M. δέδια.
	δείδιμι,	Imper. δέδιθι and δείδιθι.
	δίω,	ἔδιον.
Δέομαι,	δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
Διδάσκω, διδάξω, δεδίδαχα,	διδασκέω,	διδασκήσω.
Διδράσκω, διδράξω,	δράω,	δράσω, ἔδρασα.
	δρῆμι,	ἔδρην and ἔδραν.

[1] The ancient form was γίγνομαι and γιγνώσκω; which was softened into γίνομαι and γινώσκω.

Δοκέω, Poet. δοκήσω, δεδόκηκα,	δόκω,	δόξω, δέδοκα, δέδογμαι.
	δοάω,	δοάσομαι, ἐδοασάμην, Syn. ἐδοάμην.
Δύναμαι,	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνησάμην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην.
	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
Δύνω,	δύω,	δύσω, δύσομαι, δέδυκα, δέδυσμαι.
	δῦμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω, preceded by a Consonant, as κυλίνδω.

E.

Ἔδω, ἔσω, ἦκα,	ἐδέω,	ἔδηκα, ἐδέσθην, ἔδηδα.
	ἐδάω,	ἔδοκα & ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδομαι.

Verbs in εθω, *derivatives*, as φλεγέθω, from φλέγω.

Εἴδω, εἴσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, οἶδα,	εἰδέω,	εἰδήσω, εἴδησα, εἴδηκα, Plup. ᾔδειν.
	εἴδημι,	Pr. Opt. εἰδείην, Inf. εἰδέναι.

Verbs in ειν, *poetical*, as ἐρεείνω.

Εἴρω, Ἔρομαι,	ἐρέω,	ἐρήσομαι, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, εἰρέθην.
	εἰρέω,	εἰρήσομαι.

Verbs in ειω, signifying *desire*, formed from Futures, as ὀψείω, *to desire to see*, from ὄπτω, F. ὄψω.

Ἐλαύνω [1],	ἐλάω,	ἐλάσω [2], ἤλασα, ἠλασάμην, ἤλακα & ἠλήλακα, ἤλαμαι & ἤλασμαι, ἠλάθην & ἠλάσθην.
Ἐῤῥω,	ἐῤῥέω,	ἐῤῥήσω, ἤῤῥησα.
Ἐρυθαίνω,	ἐρυθέω,	ἐρυθήσω.

[1] The origin of this Verb is ἔλω. Hence three forms are derived: the Bœotic, ἐλάω; the Æolic, ἐλαύω; and the Doric, ἐλαύνω.

[2] In this Tense σ is frequently dropped, and the Contract form is adopted: thus ἐλῶ, ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ. Ἔλσαι comes from ἔλλω.

Ἔρχομαι,	ἐλεύθω,	ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλευσα, ἦλυθον, Syn. ἦλθον, Perf. M. ἦλυθα & ἐλήλυθα.
Ἔσθω, Ἐσθίω,	ἔδω, see page 99.	
Εὔδω,	εὐδέω,	εὐδήσω.
Εὑρίσκω,	εὑρέω,	εὑρήσω, εὑρησάμην ~~and εὑράμην,~~ εὕρηκα, εὕρημαι, εὑρέθην, εὑρεθήσομαι, εὗρον, εὑρόμην.
Ἔχω, ἕξω,	σχέω,	σχήσω, σχήσομαι, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι, ἐσχέθην, σχεθήσομαι, ἔσχον, ἐσχόμην.
	σχῆμι,	2d A. Imper. σχές.
Ἕψω,	ἑψέω,	ἑψήσω, ἑψήσομαι.

Z.

Ζάω, ζήσω,	ζήμι,	ἔζην.
Ζωννύω, Ζώννυμι,	ζόω,	ζώσω, ἔζωσα, ἐζωσάμην, ἔζωκα, ἔζωσμαι, ἐζώσθην.

H.

Ἠβάσκω,	ἠβάω,	ἠβήσω, ἤβησα, ἤβηκα.

Θ.

Θέλω,	θελέω,	θελήσω, ἐθέλησα, τεθέληκα.
Θηγάνω,	θήγω,	θήξω, ἔθηξα, ἐθηξάμην, τέθηχα, τέθηγμαι.
Θιγγάνω,	θίγω,	θίξομαι, ἔθιγον.
Θνήσκω, θνήξω,	θνάω,	τέθνηκα, τέθναα, τέθνεικα & τέθνεια.
	θήνω,	ἔθανον, 2 F. M. θανοῦμαι.
	τεθνήκω,	τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι.
	τέθνημι,	Pr. Imper. τέθναθι, Opt. τεθναίην, Inf. τεθνάναι, Part. τεθνάς, 2 A. ἔθνην.
Θορνύω, Θόρνυμι,	θορέω,	θορήσω, ἔθορον.

I.

Ἰδρύνω,	ἱδρίω,	ἱδρύσω, ἵδρυσα, ἱδρυσάμην, ἵδρυκα, ἵδρυμαι, ἱδρύθην.

Ἰζάνω,	ἰζάω,	ἰζήσω, ἵζησα.
	ἵζω,	ἵσω, ἵσα.

Verbs in ιζω, *derivatives* from Verbs, as πολεμίζω from πολεμέω.

Ἰθύνω,	ἰθύω,	ἰθύσω, ἴθυσα.
Ἱκνέομαι,	ἵκω,	ἵξομαι, ἱξάμην, ἷγμαι, ἱκόμην.
	ἵξω,	ἵξον.
Ἱλάσκομαι, ἱλάξομαι,	ἱλάω,	ἱλάσομαι, ἱλασάμην, ἵληκα, ἱλάσθην, ἱλασθήσομαι.
	ἵλημι,	ἵλαθι, **Pr. M.** ἵλαμαι.
Ἵπτημι, ἔπτην,	πτάω,	πτήσω, πέπτηκα, πέπταμαι.

K.

Καίω, καύσω, κέκαυκα,	κήω,	ἔκηα & ἔκεια, ἐκηάμην & ἐκειάμην, ἔκαον, ἐκάην.
Κεραννύω, Κεράννυμι, Κίρνημι,	κεράω,	κεράσω, ἐκέρασα, ἐκερασάμην, κερασθήσομαι.
	κράω,	κράσω, κέκρακα, κέκραμαι, ἐκράθην, κραθήσομαι.
Κερδαίνω, κερδανῶ, κεκέρδακα,	κερδέω,	κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι, ἐκέρδησα, κεκέρδηκα.
Κιχάνω, Κίχημι,	κιχέω, & κιχείω,	κιχήσομαι, ἐκίχησα, ἐκιχησάμην, ἔκιχον.
Κλάζω, κλάγξω, κέκλαγχα.	κλήγω,	**Perf. M.** κέκληγα.
Κλαίω, κλαύσω, κέκλαυκα,	κλαιέω,	κλαιήσω.
Κλύω,	κλῦμι,	**Imper.** κλῦθι & κέκλυθι.
Κορεννύω, Κορέννυμι,	κορέω,	κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, ἐκορεσάμην, κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι, ἐκορέσθην.
Κρεμαννύω, Κρεμάννυμι,	κρεμάω,	κρεμάσω, ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμασάμην, ἐκρεμάσθην.
	κρέμημι,	κρέμαμαι.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.	First Aorist.
κέωμαι.	κείσωμαι.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
κεῖσθαι.	κείμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἴσημι, to know.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ατον, ατον,	αμεν, ατε, ασι. or μεν, or τε,

Imperfect.

ἴσ-ην, ης, η,	ατον, άτην,	αμεν, ατε, ασαν & εν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἴσ-αθι & θι, άτω & τω,	ατον & τον, άτων & των,	ατε & τε, άτωσαν, τωσαν & των.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἰσάναι.	ἴσα-ς, σα, ν.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

ἴσα-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἱσά-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε, ντο [1].

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἵσασθαι.	ἱσάμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Φημὶ, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

φημὶ, φὴς, φησὶ, | φατὸν, φατὸν, | φαμὲν, φατὲ, φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, ασαν [2].

First Future.

φήσ-ω, εις, ει, | ετον, ετον, | ομεν, ετε, ουσι.

First Aorist.

ἔφησ-α, ας, ε, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, αν.

Second Aorist.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η, | ητον, ήτην, | ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

φάθι, φάτω, | φάτον, φάτων, | φάτε, φάτωσαν.

---

[1] The Passive ἵσαμαι is seldom used. Its compound ἐπίσαμαι frequently occurs.

[2] In these two tenses the φ is frequently dropped by Homer, and the Attic writers; thus ἦμι, ἦς, ἦσι; ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.

Optative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
φαί-ην,	ης,	η,	ητον,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν,
					μεν,	τε,	εν.

First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι, | αιτον, αίτην, | αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

φῶ, φῇς, φῇ, | φῆτον, φῆτον, | φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	Present.
φάναι.	φὰς, φάσα, φάν.
First Aorist.	First Future.
φῆσαι.	φήσων.
First Aorist.	Second Aorist.
φήσας.	φῆναι.

Passive Voice.

Indicative.	Imperative.
Perfect. πέφαται.	πεφάσθω.
Infinitive.	**Participle.**
πεφάσθαι.	πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Second Aorist.

ἐφά-μην, σο, το, | άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην, | άμεθα, ασθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

φάσ-ο, θω, | θον, θων, | θι, θωσαν.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present. Present.

φάσθαι. | φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

GENERAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

There are few Verbs in the Greek language, which can be regularly conjugated in all their Moods and Tenses. Some of these deficiencies may be traced to the principle of harmony: of others, vain is the attempt to investigate the causes. Defective tenses are supplied either from obsolete forms of the same Verbs, or from some other Verbs in use [1]. To assist the learner in tracing these tenses to their respective Themes or Roots, the following list has been compiled. It consists of analogies, as far as they can be applied to any species of Verbs; but in general it contains the particular formation of each tense in common use.

Of the following Verbs those, which are used only in the Present and Imperfect, will be found in the first

[1] Such is the case in some Latin Verbs. Thus *ferio* is used only in the Tenses formed from the Present, and borrows the Perfect and Supine, and the Tenses formed from them, from *percutio*.

column; the next will contain the obsolete Roots, followed by the Tenses, which are formed from them.

A.

Ἄγαμαι,	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἠγασάμην, ἤγασμαι, ἠγάσθην.
Ἀγνύω, Ἄγνυμι,	ἄγω, ϝάγω,	ἄξω, ἦξα, ἦχα, ἦγον. ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον [1].
Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἦχα,	ἀγάγω,	ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην.
Ἄδω, Ἀνδάνω,	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἤδηκα, ἤδον, ἔαδα [2].

Verbs in αζω, *frequentatives*, as τροχάζω, *to run often.*
Verbs in αθω, *derivatives*, as διωκάθω, from διώκω.
Verbs in αιω, *derivatives*, as κεραίω, from κεράω.

Αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, ἥρηκα,	ἕλω,	εἷλον, εἱλόμην, ἑλῶ, ἑλοῦμαι, εἱλάμην]
Αἰσθάνομαι,	αἰσθέω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθημαι, ἠσθόμην.
Ἀλδαίνω, Ἀλδήσκω,	ἀλδέω,	ἀλδήσω, ἤλδηκα.
Ἀλέομαι,	ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἠλευάμην and ἠλεάμην by Syncope.
Ἀλέξω,	ἀλέκω, ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξάμην. ἀλεξήσω.
Ἀλινδέω,	ἀλίω,	ἀλίσω, ἤλικα.
Ἀλίσκω,	ἀλόω,	ἀλώσω, ἀλώσομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα, ἤλωμαι, ἥλων & ἐάλων.
Ἀλφαίνω,	ἀλφέω,	ἀλφήσω.
Ἁμαρτάνω,	ἁμαρτέω,	ἁμαρτήσω, ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτησα, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἥμαρτον, Poet. ἤμβροτον.

---

[1] ἄγω, to *break*, conjugated with the Digamma, ϝάγω, forms ἔϝαξα, ἔϝαχα, ἔϝαγον. But as the Digamma is seldom expressed in writing, the words will be ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον.

[2] This seems to be put for ἔϝαδα. That ἄδω had the Digamma appears from εὔαδε, *Odyss.* XVI. 28.

Ἀμβλώσκω,	ἀμβλόω,	ἀμβλώσω, ἠμβλώθην.
Ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἤνογα & ἄνογα,	ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἠνώγουν, ἀνωγήσω. Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἄνωχθι.
Ἀρέσκω,	ἀρέω,	ἀρέσω, ἀρέσομαι, ἤρεσα, ἠρεσάμην, ἠρέσθην.
Αὐξάνω, Αὔξω, Ἀέξω,	αὐξέω,	αὐξήσω, αὐξήσομαι, ἠύξησα, ἠύξημαι.
Ἄχθομαι,	ἀχθέω,	ἀχθέσομαι, ἠχθέσθην, ἀχθεσθήσομαι.

Verbs in αώ, *frequentatives*, as ἱκτάω, *to come frequently.*

Verbs in ιαω, signifying *desire*, as μαθητιάω, *to desire to learn.*

Verbs in αω, signifying *imitation*, as χιάω, *to be white as snow.*

B.

Βαίνω,	βάω,	βήσω, βήσομαι, ἔβησα, ἐβησάμην, βέβηκα, βέβημαι, βέβαα, 2d Fut. βέομαι.
	βιβάω,	Part. Pres. βίβων.
	βίβημι,	2 A. ἔβην, Subj. βείω, Part. Pr. βιβάς.
Βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβολα,	βλέω,	βλήσω, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
	βαλλέω,	βαλλήσω.
	βλῆμι,	ἔβλην, 2d A. Opt. M. βλεῖο.
Βιώσκω,	βιόω,	βιώσω, βεβίωκα, βεβίωμαι, ἔβιον.
	βίωμι,	ἐβίων.
Βλαστάνω,	βλαστέω,	βλαστήσω, βεβλάστηκα, ἔβλαστον.
Βόσκω,	βοσκέω,	βοσκήσω, βοσκήσομαι, βεβόσκηκα.
	βόω,	βώσω, βέβωκα.
Βούλομαι,	βουλέω,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.
Βρώσκω, Βιβρώσκω,	βρόω,	βρώσω.
	βρῶμι,	ἔβρων.
	βεβρώθω,	βεβρώθοιμι.

Verbs in βω, preceded by a Consonant, as φέρβω.

Γ.

Γάμω, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην,	γαμέω,	γαμήσω, γαμέσομαι, ἐγάμησα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι, ἐγαμήθην.
Γηράσκω,	γηράω,	γηράσω, ἐγήρασα, γεγήρακα.
	γήρημι,	2 A. Inf. γηράναι. Part. γηράς.
Γίγνομαι, Γίνομαι [1],	γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενησάμην, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.
	γείνω,	ἐγεινάμην.
	γάω,	γέγαα.
Γιγνώσκω, Γινώσκω,	γνόω,	γνώσω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσομαι.
	γνῶμι,	ἔγνων.

Δ.

Δαίω, *to learn.*	δαέω,	δαήσω, δαήσομαι, δεδάηκα, ἐδάην, δέδηα.
Δαίω, *to divide.*	δάζω,	δάσω, δάσομαι, ἔδασα, ἐδασάμην, δέδακα, δέδασμαι.
Δάκνω,	δήκω,	δήξω, δήξομαι, ἔδηξα, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, ἔδακον.
Δαρθάνω,	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρθηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρθον.
Δείδω, δείσω, δέδεικα,	δέω,	Perf. M. δέδια.
	δείδιμι,	Imper. δέδιθι and δείδιθι.
	δίω,	ἔδιον.
Δέομαι,	δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
Διδάσκω, διδάξω, δεδίδαχα,	διδασκέω, διδασκήσω.	
Διδράσκω, διδράξω,	δράω,	δράσω, ἔδρασα.
	δρῆμι,	ἔδρην and ἔδραν.

[1] The ancient form was γίγνομαι and γιγνώσκω; which was softened into γίνομαι and γινώσκω.

Δοκέω, Poet. δοκήσω, δεδόκηκα,	δόκω,	δόξω, δέδοκα, δέδογμαι.
	δοάω,	δοάσομαι, ἐδοασάμην, Syn. ἐδοάμην.
Δύναμαι,	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνησάμην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην.
	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
Δύνω,	δύω,	δύσω, δύσομαι, δέδυκα, δέδυσμαι.
	δῦμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω, preceded by a Consonant, as κυλίνδω.

E.

Ἔδω, ἔσω, ἧκα,	ἐδέω,	ἔδηκα, ἐδέσθην, ἔδηδα.
	ἐδόω,	ἔδοκα & ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδομαι.

Verbs in εθω, *derivatives*, as φλεγέθω, from φλέγω.

Εἶδω, εἴσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, οἶδα,	εἰδέω,	εἰδήσω, εἴδησα, εἴδηκα, Plup. ᾔδειν.
	εἴδημι,	Pr. Opt. εἰδείην, Inf. εἰδέναι.

Verbs in ειν, *poetical*, as ἐρεείνω.

Εἴρω, Ἔρομαι,	ἐρέω,	ἐρήσομαι, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, εἰρέθην.
	εἰρέω,	εἰρήσομαι.

Verbs in σιω, signifying *desire*, formed from Futures, as ὀψείω, *to desire to see*, from ὄπτω, F. ὄψω.

Ἐλαύνω [1],	ἐλάω,	ἐλάσω [2], ἤλασα, ἠλασάμην, ἤλακα & ἠλήλακα, ἤλαμαι & ἤλασμαι, ἠλάθην & ἠλάσθην.
Ἐῤῥω,	ἐῤῥέω,	ἐῤῥήσω, ἤῤῥησα.
Ἐρυθαίνω,	ἐρυθέω,	ἐρυθήσω.

[1] The origin of this Verb is ἔλω. Hence three forms are derived: the Bœotic, ἐλάω; the Æolic, ἐλαύω; and the Doric, ἐλαύνω.

[2] In this Tense σ is frequently dropped, and the Contract form is adopted: thus ἐλῶ, ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ. Ἔλσαι comes from ἔλλω.

2. Ἧμαι, to sit.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἧμαι,	ἧσαι,	ἧται,	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον, ἧσθον,	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧνται.

Imperfect.

ἥμην,	ἧσο,	ἧτο,	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον, ἥσθην,	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧντο.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἧσο,	ἥσθω,	ἧσθον,	ἥσθων,	ἧσθε,	ἥσθωσαν.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἧσθαι.	ἥμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Εἷμαι, to put on.

Indicative Mood.

Present and Perfect.

εἷμαι, εἷσαι, εἷται & εἵσαι,	——	— εἷνται.

Pluperfect.

εἵμην, εἷσο & ἕσσο, εἷτο, εἷσο, ἕεσο & ἕσο,	——	— εἷντο.

First Aorist.

εἱσ- ἑσσ- ἑεισ-	ἀμην, ω, ατο,	ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην,	ἀμεθα, ασθε, αντο.

Participles.

Present and Perfect.

εἱμένος.

First Aorist.

ἑσσάμενος [1].

Class III.

1. Κεῖμαι, to lie down.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
κεῖ-μαι,	σαι,	ται,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθον,	μεθα,	σθε,	νται.

Imperfect.

ἐκεί-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

First Future.

κείσ-ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

κεῖσο,	κείσθω,		κεῖσθον,	κείσθων,		κεῖσθε,	κείσθωσαν.	

Optative Mood.

Present.

κειοί-μην,	ο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

---

[1] This Verb may be considered as Middle. The Active is ἕω or ἕννυμι, forming ἕσω 1st Fut. and εἷσα 1st Aor. Inf. εἷσαι, with σ generally doubled; thus ἑσσω μιν, Hom. *Odyss.* XVI. 79, *I will clothe him.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.	First Aorist.
κέωμαι.	κείσωμαι.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Present.
κεῖσθαι.	κείμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἴσημι, to know.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ατον, ατον,	αμεν, ατε, or μεν, or τε, } ασι.

Imperfect.

ἴσ-ην, ης, η,	ατον, άτην,	αμεν, άτε, ασαν & αν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἴσ-αθι & θι, άτω & τω,	ατον & τον, άτων & των,	ατε & τε, άτωσαν, τωσαν & των.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Present.
ἴσάναι.	ἴσα-ς, σα, ν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἴσα-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
ἱσά-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο [1].

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἵσασθαι.	ἱσάμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Φημὶ, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

φημὶ,	φῂς,	φησὶ,	φατὸν,	φατὸν,	φαμὲν,	φατὲ,	φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην,	ης,	η,	ατον,	άτην,	αμεν,	ατε,	ασαν [2].

First Future.

φήσ-ω,	εις,	ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.

First Aorist.

ἔφησ-α,	ας,	ε,	ατον,	άτην,	αμεν,	ατε,	αν.

Second Aorist.

ἔφ-ην,	ης,	η,	ητον,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

φάθι,	φάτω,	φάτον,	φάτων,	φάτε,	φάτωσαν.

---

[1] The Passive ἴσαμαι is seldom used. Its compound ἐπίσαμαι frequently occurs.

[2] In these two tenses the φ is frequently dropped by Homer, and the Attic writers; thus ἦμι, ἦς, ἦσι; ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.

Optative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φαί-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν,
		μεν, τε, εν.

First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι, | αιτον, αίτην, | αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

φῶ, φῇς, φῇ, | φῆτον, φῆτον, | φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	Present.
φάναι.	φὰς, φάσα, φάν.
First Aorist.	First Future.
φῆσαι.	φήσων.
First Aorist.	Second Aorist.
φήσας.	φῆναι.

Passive Voice.

Indicative.	Imperative.
Perfect. πέφατσι.	πεφάσθω.

Infinitive.	Participle.
πεφάσθαι.	πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Second Aorist.

ἐφά-μην, σο, το, | άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην, | άμεθα, ασθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

φάσ-ο, θω, | θον, θων, | θι, θωσαν.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present. Present.

φάσθαι. | φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

GENERAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

There are few Verbs in the Greek language, which can be regularly conjugated in all their Moods and Tenses. Some of these deficiencies may be traced to the principle of harmony: of others, vain is the attempt to investigate the causes. Defective tenses are supplied either from obsolete forms of the same Verbs, or from some other Verbs in use [1]. To assist the learner in tracing these tenses to their respective Themes or Roots, the following list has been compiled. It consists of analogies, as far as they can be applied to any species of Verbs; but in general it contains the particular formation of each tense in common use.

Of the following Verbs those, which are used only in the Present and Imperfect, will be found in the first

[1] Such is the case in some Latin Verbs. Thus *ferio* is used only in the Tenses formed from the Present, and borrows the Perfect and Supine, and the Tenses formed from them, from *percutio*.

column; the next will contain the obsolete Roots, followed by the Tenses, which are formed from them.

A.

Ἄγαμαι,	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἠγασάμην, ἤγασμαι, ἠγάσθην.
Ἄγνύω, Ἄγνυμι,	ἄγω, ϝάγω,	ἄξω, ἦξα, ἦχα, ἦγον [1].
Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἦχα,	ἀγάγω,	ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην.
Ἄδω, Ἀνδάνω,	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἤδηκα, ἤδον, ἔαδα [2].

Verbs in αζω, *frequentatives*, as τροχάζω, *to run often.*

Verbs in αθω, *derivatives*, as διωκάθω, from διώκω.

Verbs in αιω, *derivatives*, as κεραίω, from κεράω.

Αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, ἥρηκα,	ἕλω,	εἷλον, εἱλόμην, ἑλῶ, ἑλοῦμαι, εἱλάμην]
Αἰσθάνομαι,	αἰσθέω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ἧσθημαι, ἡσθόμην.
Ἀλδαίνω, Ἀλδήσκω,	ἀλδέω,	ἀλδήσω, ἤλδηκα.
Ἀλέομαι,	ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἠλευάμην and ἠλεάμην by Syncope.
Ἀλέξω,	ἀλέκω, ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξάμην. ἀλεξήσω.
Ἀλινδέω,	ἀλίω,	ἀλίσω, ἤλικα.
Ἀλίσκω,	ἀλόω,	ἀλώσω, ἀλώσομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα, ἤλωμαι, ἤλων & ἐάλων.
Ἀλφαίνω,	ἀλφέω,	ἀλφήσω.
Ἁμαρτάνω,	ἁμαρτέω,	ἁμαρτήσω, ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτησα, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἥμαρτον, Poet. ἤμβροτον.

---

[1] ἄγω, to *break*, conjugated with the Digamma, ϝάγω, forms ἔϝαξα, ἔϝαχα, ἔϝαγον. But as the Digamma is seldom expressed in writing, the words will be ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον.

[2] This seems to be put for ἔϝαδα. That ἄδω had the Digamma appears from εὔαδε, *Odyss.* XVI. 28.

Ἀμβλώσκω,	ἀμβλόω,	ἀμβλώσω, ἠμβλώθην.
Ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἤνογα & ἄνογα,	ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἠνώγουν, ἀνωγήσω. Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἄνωχθι.
Ἀρέσκω,	ἀρέω,	ἀρέσω, ἀρέσομαι, ἤρεσα, ἠρεσάμην, ἠρέσθην.
Αὔξάνω, Αὔξω, Ἀέξω,	αὐξέω,	αὐξήσω, αὐξήσομαι, ηὔξησα, ηὔξημαι.
Ἄχθομαι,	ἀχθέω,	ἀχθέσομαι, ἠχθέσθην, ἀχθεσθήσομαι.

Verbs in αώ, *frequentatives*, as ἱκτάω, *to come frequently.*

Verbs in ιαω, signifying *desire*, as μαθητιάω, *to desire to learn.*

Verbs in αω, signifying *imitation*, as χιάω, *to be white as snow.*

B.

Βαίνω,	βάω,	βήσω, βήσομαι, ἔβησα, ἐβησάμην, βέβηκα, βέβημαι, βέβαα, 2d Fut. βέομαι.
	βιβάω,	Part. Pres. βίβων.
	βίβημι,	2 A. ἔβην, Subj. βείω, Part. Pr. βιβάς.
Βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβολα,	βλέω,	βλήσω, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
	βαλλέω,	βαλλήσω.
	βλῆμι,	ἔβλην, 2d A. Opt. M. βλεῖο.
Βιώσκω,	βιόω,	βιώσω, βεβίωκα, βεβίωμαι, ἔβιον.
	βίωμι,	ἐβίων.
Βλαστάνω,	βλαστέω,	βλαστήσω, βεβλάστηκα, ἔβλαστον.
Βόσκω,	βοσκέω,	βοσκήσω, βοσκήσομαι, βεβόσκηκα.
	βόω,	βώσω, βέβωκα.
Βούλομαι,	βουλέω,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.
Βρώσκω, Βιβρώσκω,	βρόω,	βρώσω.
	βρῶμι,	ἔβρων.
	βεβρώθω,	βεβρώθοιμι.

Verbs in βω, preceded by a Consonant, as φέρβω.

Γ.

Γάμω, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην,	γαμέω,	γαμήσω, γαμέσομαι, ἐγάμησα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι, ἐγαμήθην.
Γηράσκω,	γηράω,	γηράσω, ἐγήρασα, γεγήρακα.
	γήρημι,	2 A. Inf. γηράναι. Part. γηράς.
Γίγνομαι, Γίνομαι [1],	γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενησάμην, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.
	γείνω,	ἐγεινάμην.
	γάω,	γέγαα.
Γιγνώσκω, Γινώσκω,	γνόω,	γνώσω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσομαι.
	γνῶμι,	ἔγνων.

Δ.

Δαίω, *to learn.*	δαέω,	δαήσω, δαήσομαι, δεδάηκα, ἐδάην, δέδηα.
Δαίω, *to divide.*	δάζω,	δάσω, δάσομαι, ἔδασα, ἐδασάμην, δέδακα, δέδασμαι.
Δάκνω,	δήκω,	δήξω, δήξομαι, ἔδηξα, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, ἔδακον.
Δαρθάνω,	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρθηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρθον.
Δείδω, δείσω, δέδεικα,	δέω,	Perf. M. δέδια.
	δείδιμι,	Imper. δέδιθι and δείδιθι.
	δίω,	ἔδιον.
Δέομαι,	δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
Διδάσκω, διδάξω, δεδίδαχα,	διδασκέω, διδασκήσω.	
Διδράσκω, διδράξω,	δράω,	δράσω, ἔδρασα.
	δρῆμι,	ἔδρην and ἔδραν.

[1] The ancient form was γίγνομαι and γιγνώσκω; which was softened into γίνομαι and γινώσκω.

Δοκέω, Poet. δοκήσω, δεδόκηκα,	δόκω,	δόξω, δέδοκα, δέδογμαι.
	δοάω,	δοάσομαι, ἐδοασάμην, Syn. ἐδοάμην.
Δύναμαι,	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνησάμην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην.
	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
Δύνω,	δύω,	δύσω, δύσομαι, δέδυκα, δέδυσμαι.
	δῦμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω, preceded by a Consonant, as κυλίνδω.

E.

Ἔδω, ἔσω, ἧκα,	ἐδέω,	ἔδηκα, ἐδέσθην, ἔδηδα.
	ἐδόω,	ἔδοκα & ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδομαι.

Verbs in εθω, *derivatives*, as φλεγέθω, from φλέγω.

Εἶδω, εἴσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, εἶδα,	εἰδέω,	εἰδήσω, εἶδησα, εἴδηκα, Plup. ᾔδειν.
	εἴδημι,	Pr. Opt. εἰδείην, Inf. εἰδέναι.

Verbs in ειρω, *poetical*, as ἐρεείνω.

Εἴρω, Ἔρομαι,	ἐρέω,	ἐρήσομαι, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, εἰρέθην.
	εἰρέω,	εἰρήσομαι.

Verbs in σιω, signifying *desire*, formed from Futures, as ὀψείω, *to desire to see*, from ὄπτω, F. ὄψω.

Ἐλαύνω [1],	ἐλάω,	ἐλάσω [2], ἤλασα, ἠλασάμην, ἤλακα & ἠλήλακα, ἤλαμαι & ἤλασμαι, ἠλάθην & ἠλάσθην.
Ἐῤῥω,	ἐῤῥέω,	ἐῤῥήσω, ἤῤῥησα.
Ἐρυθαίνω,	ἐρυθέω,	ἐρυθήσω.

[1] The origin of this Verb is ἔλω. Hence three forms are derived: the Bœotic, ἐλάω; the Æolic, ἐλαύω; and the Doric, ἐλαύνω.

[2] In this Tense σ is frequently dropped, and the Contract form is adopted: thus ἐλῶ, ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ. Ἔλσαι comes from ἔλλω.

Ἔρχομαι,	ἐλεύθω,	ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλευσα, ἦλυθον, Syn. ἦλθον, Perf. M. ἦλυθα & ἐλήλυθα.
Ἔσθω, Ἐσθίω,	ἔδω,	see page 99.
Εὔδω,	εὐδέω,	εὐδήσω.
Εὑρίσκω,	εὑρέω,	εὑρήσω, εὑρησάμην ~~and εὑράμην,~~ εὕρηκα, εὕρημαι, εὑρέθην, εὑρεθήσομαι, εὗρον, εὑρόμην.
Ἔχω, ἕξω,	σχέω,	σχήσω, σχήσομαι, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι, ἐσχέθην, σχεθήσομαι, ἔσχον, ἐσχόμην.
	σχῶ,	2d A. Imper. σχές.
Ἕψω,	ἑψέω,	ἑψήσω, ἑψήσομαι.

Z.

Ζάω, ζήσω,	ζήμι,	ἔζην.
Ζωννύω, Ζώννυμι,	ζόω,	ζώσω, ἔζωσα, ἐζωσάμην, ἔζωκα, ἔζωσμαι, ἐζώσθην.

H.

Ἠβάσκω,	ἡβάω,	ἡβήσω, ἤβησα, ἤβηκα.

Θ.

Θέλω,	θελέω,	θελήσω, ἐθέλησα, τεθέληκα.
Θηγάνω,	θήγω,	θήξω, ἔθηξα, ἐθηξάμην, τέθηχα, τέθηγμαι.
Θιγγάνω,	θίγω,	θίξομαι, ἔθιγον.
Θνήσκω, θνήξω,	θνάω,	τέθνηκα, τέθναα, τέθνεικα & τέθνεια.
	θήνω,	ἔθανον, 2 F. M. θανοῦμαι.
	τεθνήκω,	τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι.
	τέθνημι,	Pr. Imper. τέθναθι, Opt. τεθναίην, Inf. τεθνάναι, Part. τεθνάς, 2 A. ἔθνην.
Θορνύω, Θόρνυμι,	θορέω,	θορήσω, ἔθορον.

I.

Ἰδρύνω,	ἱδρίω,	ἱδρύσω, ἵδρυσα, ἱδρυσάμην, ἵδρυκα, ἵδρυμαι, ἱδρύθην.

Ἰζάνω,	ἰζάω,	ἰζήσω, ἴζησα.
	ἵζω,	ἵσω, ἵσα.

Verbs in ιζω, *derivatives* from Verbs, as πολεμίζω from πολεμέω.

Ἰθύνω,	ἰθύω,	ἰθύσω, ἴθυσα.
Ἱκνέομαι,	ἵκω,	ἵξομαι, ἰξάμην, ἶγμαι, ἱκόμην.
	ἵξω,	ἶξον.
Ἰλάσκομαι, ἱλάξομαι,	ἱλάω,	ἱλάσομαι, ἱλασάμην, ἵληκα, ἱλάσθην, ἱλάσθήσομαι.
	ἵλημι,	ἵλαθι, Pr. M. ἵλαμαι.
Ἵπτημι, ἔπτην,	πτάω,	πτήσω, πέπτηκα, πέπταμαι.

K.

Καίω, καύσω, κέκαυκα,	κήω,	ἔκηα & ἔκεια, ἐκηάμην & ἐκειάμην, ἔκαον, ἐκάην.
Κεραννύω, Κεράννυμι, Κίρνημι,	κεράω,	κεράσω, ἐκέρασα, ἐκερασάμην, κερασθήσομαι.
	κράω,	κράσω, κέκρακα, κέκραμαι, ἐκράθην, κραθήσομαι.
Κερδαίνω, κερδανῶ, κεκέρδακα,	κερδέω,	κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι, ἐκέρδησα, κεκέρδηκα.
Κιχάνω, Κίχημι,	κιχέω, & κιχείω,	κιχήσομαι, ἐκίχησα, ἐκιχησάμην, ἔκιχον.
Κλάζω, κλάγξω, κέκλαγχα.	κλήγω,	Perf. M. κέκληγα.
Κλαίω, κλαύσω, κέκλαυκα,	κλαιέω,	κλαιήσω.
Κλύω,	κλῖμι,	Imper. κλῦθι & κέκλυθι.
Κορεννύω, Κορέννυμι,	κορέω,	κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, ἐκορεσάμην, κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι, ἐκορέσθην.
Κρεμαννύω, Κρεμάννυμι,	κρεμάω,	κρεμάσω, ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμασάμην, ἐκρεμάσθην.
	κρέμημι,	κρέμαμαι.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.	First Aorist.
κέωμαι.	κείσωμαι.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
κεῖσθαι.	κείμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἴσημι, to know.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ατον, ατον,	αμεν, ατε, or μεν, or ϝε, } ασι.

Imperfect.

ἴσ-ην, ης, η,	ατον, άτην,	αμεν, ᾶτε, ασαν & αν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἴσ-αθι & θι, άτω & τω,	ατον & τον, άτων & των,	ατε & τε, άτωσαν, τωσαν & των.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἰσάναι.	ἴσα-ς, σα, ν.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

ἴσα-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἱσά-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον, σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο [1].

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἵσασθαι.	ἱσάμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Φημὶ, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

φημὶ, φῂς, φησὶ, | φατὸν, φατὸν, | φαμὲν, φατὲ, φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, ασαν [2].

First Future.

φήσ-ω, εις, ει, | ετον, ετον, | ομεν, ετε, ουσι.

First Aorist.

ἔφησ-α, ας, ε, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, αν.

Second Aorist.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η, | ητον, ήτην, | ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

φάθι, φάτω, | φάτον, φάτων, | φάτε, φάτωσαν.

---

[1] The Passive ἴσαμαι is seldom used. Its compound ἐπίσ-αμαι frequently occurs.

[2] In these two tenses the φ is frequently dropped by Homer, and the Attic writers; thus ἦμι, ἦς, ἦσι; ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.

Optative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φαί-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν,
		μεν, τε, εν.

First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι, | αιτον, αίτην, | αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

φῶ, φῇς, φῇ, | φῆτον, φῆτον, | φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	Present.
φάναι.	φὰς, φάσα, φάν.
First Aorist.	First Future.
φῆσαι.	φήσων.
First Aorist.	Second Aorist.
φήσας.	φῆναι.

Passive Voice.

Indicative.	Imperative.
Perfect. πέφατσι.	πεφάσθω.
Infinitive.	**Participle.**
πεφάσθαι.	πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Second Aorist.

ἐφά-μην, σο, το, | άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην, | άμεθα, ασθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

φάσ-ο, θω, | θον, θων, | θε, θωσαν.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present. Present.

φάσθαι. | φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

GENERAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

There are few Verbs in the Greek language, which can be regularly conjugated in all their Moods and Tenses. Some of these deficiencies may be traced to the principle of harmony: of others, vain is the attempt to investigate the causes. Defective tenses are supplied either from obsolete forms of the same Verbs, or from some other Verbs in use [1]. To assist the learner in tracing these tenses to their respective Themes or Roots, the following list has been compiled. It consists of analogies, as far as they can be applied to any species of Verbs; but in general it contains the particular formation of each tense in common use.

Of the following Verbs those, which are used only in the Present and Imperfect, will be found in the first

---

[1] Such is the case in some Latin Verbs. Thus *ferio* is used only in the Tenses formed from the Present, and borrows the Perfect and Supine, and the Tenses formed from them, from *percutio*.

column; the next will contain the obsolete Roots, followed by the Tenses, which are formed from them.

A.

Ἄγαμαι,	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἠγασάμην, ἤγασμαι, ἠγάσθην.
Ἀγνύω, Ἄγνυμι,	ἄγω, ϝάγω,	ἄξω, ἦξα, ἦχα, ἦγον [1].
Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἦχα,	ἀγάγω,	ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην.
Ἄδω, Ἀνδάνω,	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἤδηκα, ἧδον, ἔαδα [2].

Verbs in αζω, *frequentatives*, as τροχάζω, *to run often*.
Verbs in αθω, *derivatives*, as διωκάθω, from διώκω.
Verbs in αιω, *derivatives*, as κεραίω, from κεράω.

Αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, ἥρηκα,	ἕλω,	εἷλον, εἱλόμην, ἑλῶ, ἑλοῦμαι, εἱλάμην]
Αἰσθάνομαι,	αἰσθέω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθημαι, ἠσθόμην.
Ἀλδαίνω, Ἀλδήσκω,	ἀλδέω,	ἀλδήσω, ἤλδηκα.
Ἀλέομαι,	ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἠλευάμην and ἠλεάμην by Syncope.
Ἀλέξω,	ἀλέκω,	ἀλεξάμην.
	ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξήσω.
Ἀλινδέω,	ἀλίω,	ἀλίσω, ἤλικα.
Ἀλίσκω,	ἁλόω,	ἁλώσω, ἁλώσομαι, ἥλωσα, ἥλωκα, ἥλωμαι, ἥλων & ἐάλων.
Ἀλφαίνω,	ἀλφέω,	ἀλφήσω.
Ἁμαρτάνω,	ἁμαρτέω,	ἁμαρτήσω, ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτησα, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἥμαρτον, Poet. ἤμβροτον.

---

[1] ἄγω, to *break*, conjugated with the Digamma, ϝάγω, forms ἔϝαξα, ἔϝαχα, ἔϝαγον. But as the Digamma is seldom expressed in writing, the words will be ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον.

[2] This seems to be put for ἔϝαδα. That ἄδω had the Digamma appears from εὔαδε, *Odyss.* XVI. 28.

Ἀμβλώσκω,	ἀμβλόω,	ἀμβλώσω, ἠμβλώθην.
Ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἤνογα & ἄνογα,	ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἠνώγουν, ἀνωγήσω. Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἄνωχθι.
Ἀρέσκω,	ἀρέω,	ἀρέσω, ἀρέσομαι, ἤρεσα, ἠρεσάμην, ἠρέσθην.
Αὐξάνω, Αὔξω, Ἀέξω,	αὐξέω,	αὐξήσω, αὐξήσομαι, ἠύξησα, ἠύξημαι.
Ἄχθομαι,	ἀχθέω,	ἀχθέσομαι, ἠχθέσθην, ἀχθεσθήσομαι.

Verbs in αώ, *frequentatives*, as ἱκτάω, *to come frequently.*

Verbs in ιαω, signifying *desire*, as μαθητιάω, *to desire to learn.*

Verbs in αω, signifying *imitation*, as χιάω, *to be white as snow.*

B.

Βαίνω,	βάω,	βήσω, βήσομαι, ἔβησα, ἐβησάμην, βέβηκα, βέβημαι, βέβαα, 2d Fut. βέομαι.
	βιβάω,	Part. Pres. βίβων.
	βίβημι,	2 A. ἔβην, Subj. βείω, Part. Pr. βιβάς.
Βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβολα,	βλέω,	βλήσω, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
	βαλλέω,	βαλλήσω.
	βλῆμι,	ἔβλην, 2d A. Opt. M. βλεῖο.
Βιώσκω,	βιόω,	βιώσω, βεβίωκα, βεβίωμαι, ἔβιον.
	βίωμι,	ἐβίων.
Βλαστάνω,	βλαστέω,	βλαστήσω, βεβλάστηκα, ἔβλαστον.
Βόσκω,	βοσκέω,	βοσκήσω, βοσκήσομαι, βεβόσκηκα.
	βόω,	βώσω, βέβωκα.
Βούλομαι,	βουλέω,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.
Βρώσκω, Βιβρώσκω,	βρόω,	βρώσω.
	βρῶμι,	ἔβρων.
	βεβρώθω,	βεβρώθοιμι.

Verbs in βω, preceded by a Consonant, as φέρβω.

Γ.

Γάμω, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην,	γαμέω,	γαμήσω, γαμέσομαι, ἐγέμησα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι, ἐγαμήθην.
Γηράσκω,	γηράω,	γηράσω, ἐγήρασα, γεγήρακα.
	γήρημι,	2 A. Inf. γηράναι. Part. γηράς.
Γίγνομαι,	γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενησάμην, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.
Γίνομαι [1],	γείνω,	ἐγεινάμην.
	γάω,	γέγαα.
Γιγνώσκω, Γινώσκω,	γνόω,	γνώσω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσομαι.
	γνῶμι,	ἔγνων.

Δ.

Δαίω, *to learn.*	δαιέω,	δαήσω, δαήσομαι, δεδάηκα, ἐδάην, δέδηα.
Δαίω, *to divide.*	δάζω,	δάσω, δάσομαι, ἔδασα, ἐδασάμην, δέδακα, δέδασμαι.
Δάκνω,	δήκω,	δήξω, δήξομαι, ἔδηξα, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, ἔδακον.
Δαρθάνω,	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρθηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρθον.
Δείδω, δείσω, δέδεικα,	δέω, δείδιμι, δίω,	Perf. M. δέδια. Imper. δείδιθι and δείδιθι. ἔδιον.
Δέομαι,	δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
Διδάσκω, διδάξω, δεδίδαχα,	διδασκέω,	διδασκήσω.
Διδράσκω, διδράξω,	δράω, δρῆμι,	δράσω, ἔδρασα. ἔδρην and ἔδραν.

---

[1] The ancient form was γίγνομαι and γιγνώσκω; which was softened into γίνομαι and γινώσκω.

Δοκέω, Poet. δοκήσω, δεδόκηκα,	δόκω,	δόξω, δέδοκα, δέδογμαι.
	δοάω,	δοάσομαι, ἐδοασάμην, Syn. ἐδοάμην.
Δύναμαι,	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνησάμην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην.
	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
Δύνω,	δύω,	δύσω, δύσομαι, δέδυκα, δέδυσμαι.
	δῦμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω, preceded by a Consonant, as κυλίνδω.

E.

Ἔδω, ἔσω, ἧκα,	ἐδέω,	ἔδηκα, ἐδέσθην, ἔδηδα.
	ἐδόω,	ἔδοκα & ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδομαι.

Verbs in εθω, *derivatives*, as φλεγέθω, from φλέγω.

Εἶδω, εἴσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, οἶδα,	εἰδέω,	εἰδήσω, εἴδησα, εἴδηκα, Plup. ᾔδειν.
	εἴδημι,	Pr. Opt. εἰδείην, Inf. εἰδέναι.

Verbs in ειω, *poetical*, as ἐρεείνω.

Εἴρω, Ἔρομαι,	ἐρέω,	ἐρήσομαι, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, εἰρέθην.
	εἰρέω,	εἰρήσομαι.
Ἐλαύνω [1],	ἐλάω,	ἐλάσω [2], ἤλασα, ἠλασάμην, ἤλακα & ἠλήλακα, ἤλαμαι & ἤλασμαι, ἠλάθην & ἠλάσθην.
Ἐρρω,	ἐῤῥέω,	ἐῤῥήσω, ἤῤῥηκα.
Ἐρυθαίνω,	ἐρυθέω,	ἐρυθήσω.

[1] The origin of this Verb is ἔλω. Hence three forms are derived: the Bœotic, ἐλάω; the Æolic, ἐλαύω; and the Doric, ἐλαύνω.

[2] In this Tense σ is frequently dropped, and the Contract form is adopted: thus ἐλῶ, ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ. Ἔλσω comes from ἔλλω.

2. Ἧμαι, to sit.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
ἧμαι,	ἧσαι,	ἧται,	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον,	ἧσθον,	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧνται.

Imperfect.

ἥμην,	ἧσο,	ἧτο,	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον,	ἥσθην,	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧντο.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἧσο,	ἥσθω,		ἧσθον,	ἥσθων,		ἧσθε,	ἥσθωσαν.	

Infinitive.	Participiæ.
Present.	Present.
ἧσθαι.	ἥμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Εἷμαι, to put on.

Indicative Mood.

Present and Perfect.

εἷμαι,	εἶσαι,	εἶται & εἶσαι,	——			—	εἶνται.	

Pluperfect.

εἵμην,	εἶσο & ἔσσο, εἶτο, εἶσο, ἔεσο & ἔσο,		——			—	εἶντο.	

First Aorist.

εἰσ- ἐσσ- ἐεισ-	ἀμην, ω, ατο,	ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην,	ἀμεθα, ασθε, αντο.		

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Perfect.

εἱμένος.

First Aorist.

ἑσσάμενος [1].

Class III.

1. Κεῖμαι, to lie down.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
κεῖ-μαι,	σαι,	ται,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθον,	μεθα,	σθε,	νται.

Imperfect.

ἐκεί-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

First Future.

κείσ-ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

κεῖσο,	κείσθω,	κεῖσθον,	κείσθων,	κεῖσθε,	κείσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

κεοί-μην,	ο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

---

[1] This Verb may be considered as Middle. The Active is ἕω or ἕννυμι, forming ἕσω 1st Fut. and εἷσα 1st Aor. Inf. εἷσαι, with σ generally doubled; thus ἕσσω μιν, Hom. *Odyss.* XVI. 79, *I will clothe him.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.	First Aorist.
κέωμαι.	κείσωμαι.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Present.
κεῖσθαι.	κείμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἴσημι, to know.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ατον, ατον,	αμεν, ατε, or μεν, or ἴε, } ασι.

Imperfect.

ἴσ-ην, ης, η,	ατον, άτην,	αμεν, ᾶτε, ασαν & αν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἴσ-αθι & θι, άτω & τω,	ατον & τον, άτων & των,	ατε & τε, άτωσαν, τωσαν & των.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Present.
ἰσάναι.	ἴσα-ς, σα, ν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἴσα-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἱσά-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον, σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο [1].

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἵσασθαι.	ἱσάμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Φημὶ, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

φημὶ,	φῂς,	φησὶ,	φατὸν,	φατὸν,	φαμὲν,	φατὲ,	φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην,	ης,	η,	ατον,	άτην,	αμεν,	ατε,	ασαν [2].

First Future.

φήσ-ω,	εις,	ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.

First Aorist.

ἔφησ-α,	ας,	ε,	ατον,	άτην,	αμεν,	ατε,	αν.

Second Aorist.

ἔφ-ην,	ης,	η,	ητον,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

φάθι,	φάτω,	φάτον,	φάτων,	φάτε,	φάτωσαν.

---

[1] The Passive ἴσαμαι is seldom used. Its compound ἐπίσαμαι frequently occurs.

[2] In these two tenses the φ is frequently dropped by Homer, and the Attic writers; thus ἦμι, ἦς, ἦσι; ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.

Optative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
φαί-ην,	ης,	η,	ητον,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν,
					μεν,	τε,	εν.

First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι, | αιτον, αίτην, | αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

φῶ, φῇς, φῇ, | φῆτον, φῆτον, | φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	Present.
φάναι.	φὰς, φάσα, φάν.
First Aorist.	First Future.
φῆσαι.	φήσων.
First Aorist.	Second Aorist.
φήσας.	φῆναι.

Passive Voice.

Indicative.	Imperative.
Perfect. πέφατσι.	πεφάσθω.

Infinitive.	Participle.
πεφάσθαι.	πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Second Aorist.

ἐφά-μην, σο, το, | άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην, | άμεθα, ασθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

φάσ-ο, θω, | θον, θων, | θι, θωσαν.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present. Present.

φάσθαι. | φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

GENERAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

There are few Verbs in the Greek language, which can be regularly conjugated in all their Moods and Tenses. Some of these deficiencies may be traced to the principle of harmony: of others, vain is the attempt to investigate the causes. Defective tenses are supplied either from obsolete forms of the same Verbs, or from some other Verbs in use [1]. To assist the learner in tracing these tenses to their respective Themes or Roots, the following list has been compiled. It consists of analogies, as far as they can be applied to any species of Verbs; but in general it contains the particular formation of each tense in common use.

Of the following Verbs those, which are used only in the Present and Imperfect, will be found in the first

[1] Such is the case in some Latin Verbs. Thus *ferio* is used only in the Tenses formed from the Present, and borrows the Perfect and Supine, and the Tenses formed from them, from *percutio*.

column; the next will contain the obsolete Roots, followed by the Tenses, which are formed from them.

A.

Ἄγαμαι,	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἠγασάμην, ἤγασμαι, ἠγάσθην.
Ἀγνύω, Ἄγνυμι,	ἄγω, ϝάγω,	ἄξω, ἦξα, ἦχα, ἦγον. ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον [1].
Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἦχα,	ἀγάγω,	ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην.
Ἄδω, Ἀνδάνω,	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἤδηκα, ἤδον, ἔαδα [2].

Verbs in αζω, *frequentatives*, as προχάζω, *to run often*.
Verbs in αθω, *derivatives*, as διωκάθω, from διώκω.
Verbs in αιω, *derivatives*, as κεραίω, from κεράω.

Αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, ἥρηκα,	ἕλω,	εἷλον, εἱλόμην, ἑλῶ, ἑλοῦμαι, εἱλάμην]
Αἰσθάνομαι,	αἰσθέω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθημαι, ἠσθόμην.
Ἀλδαίνω, Ἀλδήσκω,	ἀλδέω,	ἀλδήσω, ἤλδηκα.
Ἀλέομαι,	ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἠλευάμην and ἠλεάμην by Syncope.
Ἀλέξω,	ἀλέκω,	ἀλεξάμην.
	ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξήσω.
Ἀλινδέω,	ἀλίω,	ἀλίσω, ἤλικα.
Ἀλίσκω,	ἀλόω,	ἀλώσω, ἀλώσομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα, ἤλωμαι, ἥλων & ἐάλων.
Ἀλφαίνω,	ἀλφέω,	ἀλφήσω.
Ἁμαρτάνω,	ἁμαρτέω,	ἁμαρτήσω, ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτησα, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἥμαρτον, Poet. ἤμβροτον.

---

[1] ἄγω, to *break*, conjugated with the Digamma, ϝάγω, forms ἔϝαξα, ἔϝαχα, ἔϝαγον. But as the Digamma is seldom expressed in writing, the words will be ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον.

[2] This seems to be put for ἔϝαδα. That ἄδω had the Digamma appears from εὔαδε, *Odyss.* XVI. 28.

Ἀμβλώσκω,	ἀμβλόω,	ἀμβλώσω, ἠμβλώθην.
Ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἤνογα & ἄνογα,	ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἠνώγουν, ἀνωγήσω. Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἄνωχθι.
Ἀρέσκω,	ἀρέω,	ἀρέσω, ἀρέσομαι, ἤρεσα, ἠρεσάμην, ἠρέσθην.
Αὔξάνω, Αὔξω, Ἀέξω,	αὐξέω,	αὐξήσω, αὐξήσομαι, ηὔξησα, ηὔξημαι.
Ἄχθομαι,	ἀχθέω,	ἀχθέσομαι, ἠχθέσθην, ἀχθεσθήσομαι.

Verbs in αώ, *frequentatives*, as ἱκτάω, *to come frequently.*

Verbs in ιαω, signifying *desire*, as μαθητιάω, *to desire to learn.*

Verbs in αω, signifying *imitation*, as χιάω, *to be white as snow.*

B.

Βαίνω,	βάω,	βήσω, βήσομαι, ἔβησα, ἐβησάμην, βέβηκα, βέβημαι, βέβαα, 2d Fut. βέομαι.
	βιβάω,	Part. Pres. βίβων.
	βίβημι,	2 A. ἔβην, Subj. βείω, Part. Pr. βιβάς.
Βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβολα,	βλέω, βαλλέω, βλῆμι,	βλήσω, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι. βαλλήσω. ἔβλην, 2d A. Opt. M. βλεῖο.
Βιώσκω,	βιόω, βίωμι,	βιώσω, βεβίωκα, βεβίωμαι, ἔβιον. ἐβίων.
Βλαστάνω,	βλαστέω,	βλαστήσω, βεβλάστηκα, ἔβλαστον.
Βόσκω,	βοσκέω, βόω,	βοσκήσω, βοσκήσομαι, βεβόσκηκα. βώσω, βέβωκα.
Βούλομαι,	βουλέω,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.
Βρώσκω, Βιβρώσκω,	βρόω, βρῶμι, βεβρώθω,	βρώσω. ἔβρων. βεβρώθοιμι.

Verbs in βω, preceded by a Consonant, as φέρβω.

Γ.

Γάμω, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην,	γαμέω,	γαμήσω, γαμέσομαι, ἐγέμησα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι, ἐγαμήθην.
Γηράσκω,	γηράω,	γηράσω, ἐγήρασα, γεγήρακα.
	γήρημι,	2 A. Inf. γηράναι. Part. γηράς.
Γίγνομαι, Γίνομαι [1],	γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενησάμην, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.
	γείνω,	ἐγεινάμην.
	γάω,	γέγαα.
Γιγνώσκω, Γινώσκω,	γνόω,	γνώσω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσομαι.
	γνῶμι,	ἔγνων.

Δ.

Δαίω, *to learn.*	δαέω,	δαήσω, δαήσομαι, δεδάηκα, ἐδάην, δέδηα.
Δαίω, *to divide.*	δάζω,	δάσω, δάσομαι, ἔδασα, ἐδασάμην, δέδακα, δέδασμαι.
Δάκνω,	δήκω,	δήξω, δήξομαι, ἔδηξα, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, ἔδακον.
Δαρθάνω,	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρθηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρθον.
Δείδω, δείσω, δέδεικα,	δέω,	Perf. M. δέδια.
	δείδιμι,	Imper. δέδιθι and δείδιθι.
	δίω,	ἔδιον.
Δέομαι,	δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
Διδάσκω, διδάξω, δεδίδαχα,	διδασκέω, διδασκήσω.	
Διδράσκω, διδράξω,	δράω,	δράσω, ἔδρασα.
	δρῆμι,	ἔδρην and ἔδραν.

[1] The ancient form was γίγνομαι and γιγνώσκω; which was softened into γίνομαι and γινώσκω.

Δοκέω, Poet. δοκήσω, δεδόκηκα,	δόκω,	δόξω, δέδοκα, δέδογμαι.
	δοάω,	δοάσομαι, ἐδοασάμην, Syn. ἐδοάμην.
Δύναμαι,	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνησάμην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην.
	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
Δύνω,	δύω,	δύσω, δύσομαι, δέδυκα, δέδυσμαι.
	δῦμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω, preceded by a Consonant, as κυλίνδω.

E.

Ἔδω, ἔσω, ἧκα,	ἐδέω,	ἔδηκα, ἐδέσθην, ἔδηδα.
	ἐδάω,	ἔδοκα & ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδομαι.

Verbs in εθω, *derivatives*, as φλεγέθω, from φλέγω.

Εἶδω, εἴσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, οἶδα,	εἰδέω,	εἰδήσω, εἶδησα, εἴδηκα, Plup. ἤδειν.
	εἴδημι,	Pr. Opt. εἰδείην, Inf. εἰδέναι.

Verbs in ειω, *poetical*, as ἐρεείνω.

Εἴρω, Ἔρομαι,	ἐρέω,	ἐρήσομαι, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, εἰρέθην.
	εἰρέω,	εἰρήσομαι.

Verbs in ειω, signifying *desire*, formed from Futures, as ὀψείω, *to desire to see*, from ὄπτω, F. ὄψω.

Ἐλαύνω [1],	ἐλάω,	ἐλάσω [2], ἤλασα, ἠλασάμην, ἤλακα & ἠλήλακα, ἤλαμαι & ἤλασμαι, ἠλάθην & ἠλάσθην.
Ἐῤῥω,	ἐῤῥέω,	ἐῤῥήσω, ἤῤῥησα.
Ἐρυθαίνω,	ἐρυθέω,	ἐρυθήσω.

[1] The origin of this Verb is ἔλω. Hence three forms are derived: the Bœotic, ἐλάω; the Æolic, ἐλαύω; and the Doric, ἐλαύνω.

[2] In this Tense σ is frequently dropped, and the Contract form is adopted: thus ἐλῶ, ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ. Ἔλσαι comes from ἔλλω.

2. Ἧμαι, to sit.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἧμαι, ἧσαι, ἧται,	ἥμεθον, ἧσθον, ἧσθον,	ἥμεθα, ἧσθε, ἧνται.

Imperfect.

ἥμην, ἧσο, ἧτο,	ἥμεθον, ἧσθου, ἥσθην,	ἥμεθα, ἧσθε, ἧντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἧσο, ἥσθω,	ἧσθον, ἥσθων,	ἧσθε, ἥσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Present.
ἧσθαι.	ἥμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Εἷμαι, to put on.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present and Perfect.

εἷμαι, εἷσαι, εἷται & εἶσαι,	——	— εἷνται.

Pluperfect.

εἵμην, εἷσο & ἔσσο, εἷτο, εἷσο, ἕεσο & ἔσο,	——	— εἷντο.

First Aorist.

εἱσ- ἑσσ- ἑεισ-	ἁμην, ω, ατο,	ἁμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην,	ἁμεθα, ασθε, αντο.

Participles.

Present and Perfect.

εἱμένος.

First Aorist.

ἑσσάμενος [1].

Class III.

1. Κεῖμαι, to lie down.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
κεῖ-μαι,	σαι,	ται,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθον,	μεθα,	σθε,	νται.

Imperfect.

ἐκεί-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

First Future.

κείσ-ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

κεῖσο,	κείσθω,		κεῖσθον,	κείσθων,		κεῖσθε,	κείσθωσαν.	

Optative Mood.

Present.

κειοί-μην,	ο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

---

[1] This Verb may be considered as Middle. The Active is ἕω or ἕννυμι, forming ἕσω 1st Fut. and εἷσα 1st Aor. Inf. εἷσαι, with σ generally doubled; thus ἑσσω μιν, Hom. *Odyss.* XVI. 79, *I will clothe him.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.	First Aorist.
κέωμαι.	κείσωμαι.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Present.
κεῖσθαι.	κείμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἴσημι, to know.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ατον, ατον,	αμεν, ατε, ασι. or μεν, or τε,

Imperfect.

ἴσ-ην, ης, η,	ατον, άτην,	αμεν, α῀τε, ασαν & αν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἴσ-αθι & θι, άτω & τω,	ατον & τον, άτων & των,	ατε & τε, άτωσαν, τωσαν & των.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Present.	Present.
ἰσάναι.	ἴσα-ς, σα, ν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἴσα-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἱσά-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον, σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο [1].

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἵσασθαι.	ἱσάμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Φημὶ, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

φημὶ, φὴς, φησὶ, | φατὸν, φατὸν, | φαμὲν, φατὲ, φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, ασαν [2].

First Future.

φήσ-ω, εις, ει, | ετον, ετον, | ομεν, ετε, ουσι.

First Aorist.

ἔφησ-α, ας, ε, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, αν.

Second Aorist.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η, | ητον, ήτην, | ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

φάθι, φάτω, | φάτον, φάτων, | φάτε, φάτωσαν.

---

[1] The Passive ἵσαμαι is seldom used. Its compound ἐπίσαμαι frequently occurs.

[2] In these two tenses the φ is frequently dropped by Homer, and the Attic writers; thus ἠμὶ, ἧς, ἧσὶ; ἦν, ἧς, ἦ.

Optative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φαί-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν,
		μεν, τε, εν.

First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι, | αιτον, αίτην, | αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

φῶ, φῇς, φῇ, | φῆτον, φῆτον, | φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	Present.
φάναι.	φὰς, φάσα, φάν.
First Aorist.	First Future.
φῆσαι.	φήσων.
First Aorist.	Second Aorist.
φήσας.	φῆναι.

Passive Voice.

Indicative.	Imperative.
Perfect. πέφατμαι.	πεφάσθω.

Infinitive.	Participle.
πεφάσθαι.	πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Second Aorist.

ἐφά-μην, σο, το, | άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην, | άμεθα, ασθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

φάσ-ο, θω, | θον, θων, | θι, θωσαν.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present. Present.

φάσθαι. | φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

GENERAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

There are few Verbs in the Greek language, which can be regularly conjugated in all their Moods and Tenses. Some of these deficiencies may be traced to the principle of harmony: of others, vain is the attempt to investigate the causes. Defective tenses are supplied either from obsolete forms of the same Verbs, or from some other Verbs in use [1]. To assist the learner in tracing these tenses to their respective Themes or Roots, the following list has been compiled. It consists of analogies, as far as they can be applied to any species of Verbs; but in general it contains the particular formation of each tense in common use.

Of the following Verbs those, which are used only in the Present and Imperfect, will be found in the first

[1] Such is the case in some Latin Verbs. Thus *ferio* is used only in the Tenses formed from the Present, and borrows the Perfect and Supine, and the Tenses formed from them, from *percutio*.

column; the next will contain the obsolete Roots, followed by the Tenses, which are formed from them.

A.

Ἄγαμαι,	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἠγασάμην, ἤγασμαι, ἠγάσθην.
Ἀγνύω, Ἄγνυμι,	ἄγω, ϝάγω,	ἄξω, ἦξα, ἦχα, ἦγον. ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον [1].
Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἦχα,	ἀγάγω,	ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην.
Ἄδω, Ἀνδάνω,	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἤδηκα, ἧδον, ἔαδα [2].

Verbs in αζω, *frequentatives*, as τροχάζω, *to run often*.
Verbs in αθω, *derivatives*, as διωκάθω, from διώκω.
Verbs in αιω, *derivatives*, as κεραίω, from κεράω.

Αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, ἥρηκα,	ἕλω,	εἷλον, εἱλόμην, ἑλῶ, ἑλοῦμαι, εἱλάμην]
Αἰσθάνομαι,	αἰσθέω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθημαι, ἠσθόμην.
Ἀλδαίνω, Ἀλδήσκω,	ἀλδέω,	ἀλδήσω, ἤλδηκα.
Ἀλέομαι,	ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἠλευάμην and ἠλεάμην by Syncope.
Ἀλέξω,	ἀλέκω,	ἀλεξάμην.
	ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξήσω.
Ἀλινδέω,	ἀλίω,	ἀλίσω, ἤλικα.
Ἀλίσκω,	ἀλόω,	ἀλώσω, ἀλώσομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα, ἤλωμαι, ἥλων & ἐάλων.
Ἀλφαίνω,	ἀλφέω,	ἀλφήσω.
Ἁμαρτάνω,	ἁμαρτέω,	ἁμαρτήσω, ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτησα, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἥμαρτον, Poet. ἤμβροτον.

---

[1] ἄγω, to *break*, conjugated with the Digamma, ϝάγω, forms ἔϝαξα, ἔϝαχα, ἔϝαγον. But as the Digamma is seldom expressed in writing, the words will be ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον.

[2] This seems to be put for ἔϝαδα. That ἄδω had the Digamma appears from εὔαδε, *Odyss.* XVI. 28.

Ἀμβλώσκω,	ἀμβλόω,	ἀμβλώσω, ἠμβλώθην.
Ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἤνογα & ἄνογα,	ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἠνώγουν, ἀνωγήσω. Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἄνωχθι.
Ἀρέσκω,	ἀρέω,	ἀρέσω, ἀρέσομαι, ἤρεσα, ἠρεσάμην, ἠρέσθην.
Αὐξάνω, Αὔξω, Ἀέξω,	αὐξέω,	αὐξήσω, αὐξήσομαι, ηὔξησα, ηὔξημαι.
Ἄχθομαι,	ἀχθέω,	ἀχθέσομαι, ἠχθέσθην, ἀχθεσθήσομαι.

Verbs in αω, *frequentatives*, as ἱκτάω, *to come frequently*.

Verbs in ιαω, signifying *desire*, as μαθητιάω, *to desire to learn*.

Verbs in αω, signifying *imitation*, as χιάω, *to be white as snow*.

B.

Βαίνω,	βάω,	βήσω, βήσομαι, ἔβησα, ἐβησάμην, βέβηκα, βέβημαι, βέβαα, 2d Fut. βέομαι.
	βιβάω,	Part. Pres. βίβων.
	βίβημι,	2 A. ἔβην, Subj. βείω, Part. Pr. βιβάς.
Βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβολα,	βλέω,	βλήσω, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
	βαλλέω,	βαλλήσω.
	βλῆμι,	ἔβλην, 2d A. Opt. M. βλεῖο.
Βιώσκω,	βιόω,	βιώσω, βεβίωκα, βεβίωμαι, ἔβιον.
	βίωμι,	ἐβίων.
Βλαστάνω,	βλαστέω,	βλαστήσω, βεβλάστηκα, ἔβλαστον.
Βόσκω,	βοσκέω,	βοσκήσω, βοσκήσομαι, βεβόσκηκα.
	βόω,	βώσω, βέβωκα.
Βούλομαι,	βουλέω,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.
Βρώσκω, Βιβρώσκω,	βρόω,	βρώσω.
	βρῶμι,	ἔβρων.
	βεβρώθω,	βεβρώθοιμι.

Verbs in βω, preceded by a Consonant, as φέρβω.

Γ.

Γάμω, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην,	γαμέω,	γαμήσω, γαμέσομαι, ἐγάμησα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι, ἐγαμήθην.
Γηράσκω,	γηράω,	γηράσω, ἐγήρασα, γεγήρακα.
	γήρημι,	2 A. Inf. γηράναι. Part. γηράς.
Γίγνομαι, Γίνομαι [1],	γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενησάμην, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.
	γείνω,	ἐγεινάμην.
	γάω,	γέγαα.
Γιγνώσκω, Γινώσκω,	γνόω,	γνώσω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσομαι.
	γνῶμι,	ἔγνων.

Δ.

Δαίω, *to learn.*	δαέω,	δαήσω, δαήσομαι, δεδάηκα, ἐδάην, δέδηα.
Δαίω, *to divide.*	δάζω,	δάσω, δάσομαι, ἔδασα, ἐδασάμην, δέδακα, δέδασμαι.
Δάκνω,	δήκω,	δήξω, δήξομαι, ἔδηξα, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, ἔδακον.
Δαρθάνω,	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρθηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρθον.
Δείδω, δείσω, δέδεικα,	δέω,	Perf. M. δέδια.
	δείδιμι,	Imper. δέδιθι and δείδιθι.
	δίω,	ἔδιον.
Δέομαι,	δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
Διδάσκω, διδάξω, δεδίδαχα,	διδασκέω, διδασκήσω.	
Διδράσκω, διδράξω,	δράω,	δράσω, ἔδρασα.
	δρῆμι,	ἔδρην and ἔδραν.

[1] The ancient form was γίγνομαι and γιγνώσκω; which was softened into γίνομαι and γινώσκω.

Δοκέω, Poet. δοκήσω, δεδόκηκα,	δόκω,	δόξω, δέδοκα, δέδογμαι.
	δοάω,	δοάσομαι, ἐδοασάμην, Syn. ἐδοάμην.
Δύναμαι,	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνησάμην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην.
	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
Δύνω,	δύω,	δύσω, δύσομαι, δέδυκα, δέδυσμαι.
	δῦμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω, preceded by a Consonant, as κυλίνδω.

E.

Ἔδω, ἔσω, ἧκα,	ἐδέω,	ἔδηκα, ἐδέσθην, ἔδηδα.
	ἐδάω,	ἔδοκα & ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδομαι.

Verbs in εθω, *derivatives*, as φλεγέθω, from φλέγω.

Εἶδω, εἴσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, οἶδα,	εἰδέω,	εἰδήσω, εἶδησα, εἴδηκα, Plup. ἤδειν.
	εἴδημι,	Pr. Opt. εἰδείην, Inf. εἰδέναι.

Verbs in ειω, *poetical*, as ἐρεείνω.

Εἴρω, Ἔρομαι,	ἐρέω,	ἐρήσομαι, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, εἰρέθην.
	εἰρέω,	εἰρήσομαι.

Verbs in σιω, signifying *desire*, formed from Futures, as ὀψείω, *to desire to see*, from ὄπτω, F. ὄψω.

Ἐλαύνω [1],	ἐλάω,	ἐλάσω [2], ἤλασα, ἠλασάμην, ἤλακα & ἠλήλακα, ἤλαμαι & ἤλασμαι, ἠλάθην & ἠλάσθην.
Ἐῤῥω,	ἐῤῥέω,	ἐῤῥήσω, ἤῤῥησα.
Ἐρυθαίνω,	ἐρυθέω,	ἐρυθήσω.

[1] The origin of this Verb is ἔλω. Hence three forms are derived: the Bœotic, ἐλάω; the Æolic, ἐλαύω; and the Doric, ἐλαύνω.

[2] In this Tense σ is frequently dropped, and the Contract form is adopted: thus ἐλῶ, ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ. Ἔλσαι comes from ἔλλω.

Ἔρχομαι,	ἐλεύθω,	ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλευσα, ἦλυθον, Syn. ἦλθον, Perf. M. ἦλυθα & ἐλήλυθα.
Ἔσθω, Ἐσθίω,	ἔδω, see page 99.	
Εὔδω,	εὐδέω,	εὐδήσω.
Εὑρίσκω,	εὑρέω,	εὑρήσω, εὑρησάμην ~~and εὑράμην~~, εὕρηκα, εὕρημαι, εὑρέθην, εὑρεθήσομαι, εὗρον, εὑρόμην.
Ἔχω, ἕξω,	σχέω,	σχήσω, σχήσομαι, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι, ἐσχέθην, σχεθήσομαι, ἔσχον, ἐσχόμην.
	σχῆμι, 2d A. Imper. σχές.	
Ἕψω,	ἑψέω,	ἑψήσω, ἑψήσομαι.

Z.

Ζάω, ζήσω,	ζήμι,	ἔζην.
Ζωννύω, Ζώννυμι,	ζόω,	ζώσω, ἔζωσα, ἐζωσάμην, ἔζωκα, ἔζωσμαι, ἐζώσθην.

H.

Ἠβάσκω,	ἠβάω,	ἠβήσω, ἤβησα, ἤβηκα.

Θ.

Θέλω,	θελέω,	θελήσω, ἐθέλησα, τεθέληκα.
Θηγάνω,	θήγω,	θήξω, ἔθηξα, ἐθηξάμην, τέθηχα, τέθηγμαι.
Θιγγάνω,	θίγω,	θίξομαι, ἔθιγον.
Θνήσκω, θνήξω,	θνάω,	τέθνηκα, τέθναα, τέθνεικα & τέθνεια.
	θήνω,	ἔθανον, 2 F. M. θανοῦμαι.
	τεθνήκω,	τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι.
	τέθνημι,	Pr. Imper. τέθναθι, Opt. τεθναίην, Inf. τεθνάναι, Part. τεθνάς, 2 A. ἔθνην.
Θορνύω, Θόρνυμι,	θορέω,	θορήσω, ἔθορον.

I.

Ἰδρύνω,	ἱδρίω,	ἱδρύσω, ἵδρυσα, ἱδρυσάμην, ἵδρυκα, ἵδρυμαι, ἱδρύθην.

Ἰζάνω,	ἰζάω,	ἰζήσω, ἴζησα.
	ἴζω,	ἵσω, ἵσα.

Verbs in ιζω, *derivatives* from Verbs, as πολεμίζω from πολεμέω.

Ἰθύνω,	ἰθύω,	ἰθύσω, ἴθυσα.
Ἱκνέομαι,	ἵκω,	ἵξομαι, ἱξάμην, ἶγμαι, ἱκόμην.
	ἵξω,	ἵξον.
Ἱλάσκομαι, ἱλάξομαι,	ἱλάω,	ἱλάσομαι, ἱλασάμην, ἵληκα, ἱλάσθην, ἱλάσθήσομαι.
	ἵλημι,	ἵλαθι, **Pr. M.** ἵλαμαι.
Ἵπτημι, ἔπτην,	πτάω,	πτήσω, πέπτηκα, πέπταμαι.

K.

Καίω, καύσω, κέκαυκα,	κήω,	ἔκηα & ἔκεια, ἐκηάμην & ἐκειάμην, ἔκαον, ἐκάην.
Κεραννύω, Κεράννυμι, Κίρνημι,	κεράω,	κεράσω, ἐκέρασα, ἐκερασάμην, κερασθήσομαι.
	κράω,	κράσω, κέκρακα, κέκραμαι, ἐκράθην, κραθήσομαι.
Κερδαίνω, κερδανῶ, κεκέρδακα,	κερδέω,	κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι, ἐκέρδησα, κεκέρδηκα.
Κιχάνω, Κίχημι,	κιχέω, & κιχείω,	κιχήσομαι, ἐκίχησα, ἐκιχησάμην, ἔκιχον.
Κλάζω, κλάγξω, κέκλαγχα.	κλήγω,	**Perf. M.** κέκληγα.
Κλαίω, κλαύσω, κέκλαυκα,	κλαιέω,	κλαιήσω.
Κλύω,	κλῖμι,	**Imper.** κλῦθι & κέκλυθι.
Κορεννύω, Κορέννυμι,	κορέω,	κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, ἐκορεσάμην, κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι, ἐκορέσθην.
Κρεμαννύω, Κρεμάννυμι,	κρεμάω,	κρεμάσω, ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμασάμην, ἐκρεμάσθην.
	κρέμημι,	κρέμαμαι.

Optative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φαί-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν,
		μεν, τε, εν.

First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι, | αιτον, αίτην, | αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

φῶ, φῇς, φῇ, | φῆτον, φῆτον, | φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	Present.
φάναι.	φὰς, φάσα, φάν.
First Aorist.	First Future.
φῆσαι.	φήσων.
First Aorist.	Second Aorist.
φήσας.	φῆναι.

Passive Voice.

Indicative.	Imperative.
Perfect. πέφατται.	πεφάσθω.
Infinitive.	**Participle.**
πεφάσθαι.	πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Second Aorist.

ἐφά-μην, σο, το, | άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην, | άμεθα, ασθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

φάσ-ο, θω, | θον, θων, | θι, θωσαν.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present. Present.

φάσθαι. | φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

GENERAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

There are few Verbs in the Greek language, which can be regularly conjugated in all their Moods and Tenses. Some of these deficiencies may be traced to the principle of harmony: of others, vain is the attempt to investigate the causes. Defective tenses are supplied either from obsolete forms of the same Verbs, or from some other Verbs in use [1]. To assist the learner in tracing these tenses to their respective Themes or Roots, the following list has been compiled. It consists of analogies, as far as they can be applied to any species of Verbs; but in general it contains the particular formation of each tense in common use.

Of the following Verbs those, which are used only in the Present and Imperfect, will be found in the first

---

[1] Such is the case in some Latin Verbs. Thus *ferio* is used only in the Tenses formed from the Present, and borrows the Perfect and Supine, and the Tenses formed from them, from *percutio*.

column; the next will contain the obsolete Roots, followed by the Tenses, which are formed from them.

A.

Ἄγαμαι,	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἠγασάμην, ἤγασμαι, ἠγάσθην.
Ἄγνύω, Ἄγνυμι,	ἄγω, ϝάγω,	ἄξω, ἦξα, ἦχα, ἦγον. ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον [1].
Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἦχα,	ἀγάγω,	ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην.
Ἄδω, Ἀνδάνω,	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἤδηκα, ἧδον, ἔαδα [2].

Verbs in αζω, *frequentatives*, as τροχάζω, *to run often*.
Verbs in αθω, *derivatives*, as διωκάθω, from διώκω.
Verbs in αιω, *derivatives*, as κεραίω, from κεράω.

Αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, ἥρηκα,	ἕλω,	εἷλον, εἱλόμην, ἑλῶ, ἑλοῦμαι, εἱλάμην]
Αἰσθάνομαι,	αἰσθέω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθημαι, ἠσθόμην.
Ἀλδαίνω, Ἀλδήσκω,	ἀλδέω,	ἀλδήσω, ἤλδηκα.
Ἀλέομαι,	ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἠλευάμην and ἠλεάμην by Syncope.
Ἀλέξω,	ἀλέκω,	ἀλεξάμην.
	ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξήσω.
Ἀλινδέω,	ἀλίω,	ἀλίσω, ἤλικα.
Ἀλίσκω,	ἀλόω,	ἀλώσω, ἀλώσομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα, ἤλωμαι, ἤλων & ἐάλων.
Ἀλφαίνω,	ἀλφέω,	ἀλφήσω.
Ἁμαρτάνω,	ἁμαρτέω,	ἁμαρτήσω, ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτησα, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἥμαρτον, Poet. ἤμβροτον.

---

[1] ἄγω, to *break*, conjugated with the Digamma, ϝάγω, forms ἔϝαξα, ἔϝαχα, ἔϝαγον. But as the Digamma is seldom expressed in writing, the words will be ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον.

[2] This seems to be put for ἔϝαδα. That ἄδω had the Digamma appears from εὔαδε, *Odyss.* XVI. 28.

Ἀμβλώσκω,	ἀμβλόω,	ἀμβλώσω, ἠμβλώθην.
Ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἤνογα & ἄνογα,	ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἠνώγουν, ἀνωγήσω. Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἄνωχθι.
Ἀρέσκω,	ἀρέω,	ἀρέσω, ἀρέσομαι, ἤρεσα, ἠρεσάμην, ἠρέσθην.
Αὐξάνω, Αὔξω, Ἀέξω,	αὐξέω,	αὐξήσω, αὐξήσομαι, ηὐξησα, ηὐξημαι.
Ἄχθομαι,	ἀχθέω,	ἀχθέσομαι, ἠχθέσθην, ἀχθεσθήσομαι.

Verbs in αω, *frequentatives*, as ἱκτάω, *to come frequently.*

Verbs in ιαω, signifying *desire*, as μαθητιάω, *to desire to learn.*

Verbs in αω, signifying *imitation*, as χιάω, *to be white as snow.*

B.

Βαίνω,	βάω,	βήσω, βήσομαι, ἔβησα, ἐβησάμην, βέβηκα, βέβημαι, βέβαα, 2d Fut. βέομαι.
	βιβάω,	Part. Pres. βίβων.
	βίβημι,	2 A. ἔβην, Subj. βείω, Part. Pr. βιβάς.
Βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβολα,	βλέω,	βλήσω, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
	βαλλέω,	βαλλήσω.
	βλῆμι,	ἔβλην, 2d A. Opt. M. βλεῖο.
Βιώσκω,	βιόω,	βιώσω, βεβίωκα, βεβίωμαι, ἔβιον.
	βίωμι,	ἐβίων.
Βλασ‑άνω,	βλασ‑έω,	βλασ‑ήσω, βεβλάσ‑ηκα, ἔβλασ‑ον.
Βόσκω,	βοσκέω,	βοσκήσω, βοσκήσομαι, βεβόσκηκα.
	βόω,	βώσω, βέβωκα.
Βούλομαι,	βουλέω,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.
Βρώσκω, Βιβρώσκω,	βρόω,	βρώσω.
	βρῶμι,	ἔβρων.
	βεβρώθω,	βεβρώθοιμι.

Verbs in βω, preceded by a Consonant, as φέρβω.

Γ.

Γάμω, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην,	γαμέω,	γαμήσω, γαμέσομαι, ἐγάμησα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι, ἐγαμήθην.
Γηράσκω,	γηράω,	γηράσω, ἐγήρασα, γεγήρακα.
	γήρημι,	2 A. Inf. γηράναι. Part. γηράς.
Γίγνομαι, Γίνομαι [1],	γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγεννησάμην, γεγέννημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.
	γείνω,	ἐγεινάμην.
	γάω,	γέγαα.
Γιγνώσκω, Γινώσκω,	γνόω,	γνώσω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσομαι.
	γνῶμι,	ἔγνων.

Δ.

Δαίω, *to learn.*	δαέω,	δαήσω, δαήσομαι, δεδάηκα, ἐδάην, δέδηα.
Δαίω, *to divide.*	δάζω,	δάσω, δάσομαι, ἔδασα, ἐδασάμην, δέδακα, δέδασμαι.
Δάκνω,	δήκω,	δήξω, δήξομαι, ἔδηξα, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, ἔδακον.
Δαρθάνω,	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρθηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρθον.
Δείδω, δείσω, δέδεικα,	δέω,	Perf. M. δέδια.
	δείδιμι,	Imper. δέδιθι and δείδιθι.
	δίω,	ἔδιον.
Δέομαι,	δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
Διδάσκω, διδάξω, δεδίδαχα,	διδασκέω,	διδασκήσω.
Διδράσκω, διδράξω,	δράω,	δράσω, ἔδρασα.
	δρῆμι,	ἔδρην and ἔδραν.

[1] The ancient form was γίγνομαι and γιγνώσκω; which was softened into γίνομαι and γινώσκω.

Δοκέω, Poet. δοκήσω, δεδόκηκα,	δόκω,	δόξω, δέδοκα, δέδογμαι.
	δοάω,	δοάσομαι, ἐδοασάμην, Syn. ἐδοάμην.
Δύναμαι,	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνησάμην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην.
	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
Δύνω,	δύω,	δύσω, δύσομαι, δέδυκα, δέδυσμαι.
	δῦμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω, preceded by a Consonant, as κυλίνδω.

E.

Ἔδω, ἔσω, ἧκα,	ἐδέω,	ἔδηκα, ἐδέσθην, ἔδηδα.
	ἐδόω,	ἔδοκα & ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδομαι.

Verbs in εθω, *derivatives*, as φλεγέθω, from φλέγω.

Εἶδω, εἴσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, οἶδα,	εἰδέω,	εἰδήσω, εἶδησα, εἴδηκα, Plup. ᾔδειν.
	εἴδημι,	Pr. Opt. εἰδείην, Inf. εἰδέναι.

Verbs in ειω, *poetical*, as ἐρεείνω.

Εἴρω, Ἔρομαι,	ἐρέω,	ἐρήσομαι, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, εἰρέθην.
	εἰρέω,	εἰρήσομαι.

Verbs in σιω, signifying *desire*, formed from Futures, as ὀψείω, *to desire to see*, from ὄπτω, F. ὄψω.

Ἐλαύνω [1],	ἐλάω,	ἐλάσω [2], ἤλασα, ἠλασάμην, ἤλακα & ἠλήλακα, ἤλαμαι & ἤλασμαι, ἠλάθην & ἠλάσθην.
Ἐῤῥω,	ἐῤῥέω,	ἐῤῥήσω, ἤῤῥησα.
Ἐρυθαίνω,	ἐρυθέω,	ἐρυθήσω.

[1] The origin of this Verb is ἔλω. Hence three forms are derived: the Bœotic, ἐλάω; the Æolic, ἐλαύω; and the Doric, ἐλαύνω.

[2] In this Tense σ is frequently dropped, and the Contract form is adopted: thus ἐλῶ, ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ. Ἔλσω comes from ἔλλω.

2. Ἧμαι, to sit.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἧμαι,	ἧσαι,	ἧται,	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον, ἧσθον,	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧνται.

Imperfect.

ἥμην,	ἧσο,	ἧτο,	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθου, ἥσθην,	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧντο.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἧσο,	ἥσθω,	ἧσθον,	ἥσθων,	ἧσθε,	ἥσθωσαν.	

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἧσθαι.	ἥμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Ἕμαι, to put on.

Indicative Mood.

Present and Perfect.

εἷμαι,	εἷσαι,	εἷται & εἶσαι,	—		—	εἷνται.	

Pluperfect.

εἵμην,	εἷσο & ἕσσο, εἷτο, εἷσο, ἕεσο & ἕσο,		—		—	εἷντο.	

First Aorist.

εἱσ- ἑσσ- ἑεισ-	ἀμην, ω, ατο,	ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην,		ἀμεθα,	ασθε,	αντο.

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Perfect.

εἱμένος.

First Aorist.

ἑσσάμενος [1].

Class III.

1. Κεῖμαι, to lie down.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
κεῖ-μαι,	σαι,	ται,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθον,	μεθα,	σθε,	νται.

Imperfect.

ἐκεί-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

First Future.

κείσ-ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

κεῖσο,	κείσθω,		κεῖσθον,	κείσθων,		κεῖσθε,	κείσθωσαν.	

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

κεοί-μην,	ο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

---

[1] This Verb may be considered as Middle. The Active is ἕω or ἕννυμι, forming ἕσω 1st Fut. and εἷσα 1st Aor. Inf. εἷσαι, with σ generally doubled; thus ἕσσω μιν, Hom. *Odyss.* XVI. 79, *I will clothe him.*

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.	First Aorist.
κέωμαι.	κείσωμαι.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
κεῖσθαι.	κείμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἴσημι, to know.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ατον, ατον,	αμεν, ατε, or μεν, or τε, } ασι.

Imperfect.

ἴσ-ην, ης, η,	ατον, άτην,	αμεν, ατε, ασαν & εν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἴσ-αθι & θι, άτω & τω,	ατον & τον, άτων & των,	ατε & τε, άτωσαν, τωσαν & των.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἴσάναι.	ἴσα-ς, σα, ν.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

ἴσα-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἱσά-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον, σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο [1].

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἵσασθαι.	ἱσάμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Φημὶ, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

φημὶ, φῂς, φησὶ, | φατὸν, φατὸν, | φαμὲν, φατὲ, φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, ασαν [2].

First Future.

φήσ-ω, εις, ει, | ετον, ετον, | ομεν, ετε, ουσι.

First Aorist.

ἔφησ-α, ας, ε, | ατον, άτην, | αμεν, ατε, αν.

Second Aorist.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η, | ητον, ήτην, | ημεν, ητε, ησαν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

φάθι, φάτω, | φάτον, φάτων, | φάτε, φάτωσαν.

---

[1] The Passive ἵσαμαι is seldom used. Its compound ἐπίσαμαι frequently occurs.

[2] In these two tenses the φ is frequently dropped by Homer, and the Attic writers; thus ἤμην, ἦς, ἦσθ᾽; ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.

Optative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φαί-ην, οις, οι,	οιτον, οίτην,	οιμεν, οιτε, οιεν,
		μεν, τε, εν.

First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι,	αιτον, αίτην,	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

φῶ, φῇς, φῇ,	φῆτον, φῆτον,	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	Present.
φάναι.	φὰς, φάσα, φάν.
First Aorist.	First Future.
φῆσαι.	φήσων.
First Aorist.	Second Aorist.
φήσας.	φῆναι.

Passive Voice.

Indicative.	Imperative.
Perfect. πέφατται.	πεφάσθω.

Infinitive.	Participle.
πεφάσθαι.	πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Second Aorist.

ἐφά-μην, σο, το,	άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην,	άμεθα, ασθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

φάσ-ο, θω, | θον, θων, | θι, θωσαν.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present. Present.

φάσθαι. | φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

GENERAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

There are few Verbs in the Greek language, which can be regularly conjugated in all their Moods and Tenses. Some of these deficiencies may be traced to the principle of harmony: of others, vain is the attempt to investigate the causes. Defective tenses are supplied either from obsolete forms of the same Verbs, or from some other Verbs in use [1]. To assist the learner in tracing these tenses to their respective Themes or Roots, the following list has been compiled. It consists of analogies, as far as they can be applied to any species of Verbs; but in general it contains the particular formation of each tense in common use.

Of the following Verbs those, which are used only in the Present and Imperfect, will be found in the first

[1] Such is the case in some Latin Verbs. Thus *ferio* is used only in the Tenses formed from the Present, and borrows the Perfect and Supine, and the Tenses formed from them, from *percutio*.

column; the next will contain the obsolete Roots, followed by the Tenses, which are formed from them.

A.

Ἄγαμαι,	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἠγασάμην, ἤγασμαι, ἠγάσθην.
Ἀγνύω, Ἄγνυμι,	ἄγω, ϝάγω,	ἄξω, ἦξα, ἦχα, ἦγον. ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον [1].
Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἦχα,	ἀγάγω,	ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην.
Ἄδω, Ἀνδάνω,	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἤδηκα, ἧδον, ἔαδα [2].

Verbs in αζω, *frequentatives*, as τροχάζω, *to run often*.
Verbs in αθω, *derivatives*, as διωκάθω, from διώκω.
Verbs in αιω, *derivatives*, as κεραίω, from κεράω.

Αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, ἥρηκα,	ἕλω,	εἷλον, εἱλόμην, ἑλῶ, ἑλοῦμαι, εἱλάμην]
Αἰσθάνομαι,	αἰσθέω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθημαι, ἠσθόμην.
Ἀλδαίνω, Ἀλδήσκω,	ἀλδέω,	ἀλδήσω, ἤλδηκα.
Ἀλέομαι,	ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἠλευάμην and ἠλεάμην by Syncope.
Ἀλέξω,	ἀλέκω,	ἀλεξάμην.
	ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξήσω.
Ἀλινδέω,	ἀλίω,	ἀλίσω, ἤλικα.
Ἀλίσκω,	ἀλόω,	ἀλώσω, ἀλώσομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα, ἤλωμαι, ἥλων & ἑάλων.
Ἀλφαίνω,	ἀλφέω,	ἀλφήσω.
Ἁμαρτάνω,	ἁμαρτέω,	ἁμαρτήσω, ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτησα, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἥμαρτον, Poet. ἤμβροτον.

---

[1] ἄγω, to *break*, conjugated with the Digamma, ϝάγω, forms ἔϝαξα, ἔϝαχα, ἔϝαγον. But as the Digamma is seldom expressed in writing, the words will be ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον.

[2] This seems to be put for ἔϝαδα. That ἄδω had the Digamma appears from εὔαδε, *Odyss.* XVI. 28.

Ἀμβλώσκω,	ἀμβλόω,	ἀμβλώσω, ἠμβλώθην.
Ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἤνογα & ἄνογα,	ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἠνώγουν, ἀνωγήσω. Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἄνωχθι.
Ἀρέσκω,	ἀρέω,	ἀρέσω, ἀρέσομαι, ἤρεσα, ἠρεσάμην, ἠρέσθην.
Αὐξάνω, Αὔξω, Ἀέξω,	αὐξέω,	αὐξήσω, αὐξήσομαι, ηὔξησα, ηὔξημαι.
Ἄχθομαι,	ἀχθέω,	ἀχθέσομαι, ἠχθέσθην, ἀχθεσθήσομαι.

Verbs in αώ, *frequentatives*, as ἱκτάω, *to come frequently.*

Verbs in ιαω, signifying *desire*, as μαθητιάω, *to desire to learn.*

Verbs in αω, signifying *imitation*, as χιάω, *to be white as snow.*

B.

Βαίνω,	βάω,	βήσω, βήσομαι, ἔβησα, ἐβησάμην, βέβηκα, βέβημαι, βέβαα, 2d Fut. βέομαι.
	βιβάω,	Part. Pres. βίβων.
	βίβημι,	2 A. ἔβην, Subj. βείω, Part. Pr. βιβάς.
Βάλλω, βαλῶ,	βλέω,	βλήσω, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
ἔβαλον, βέβολα,	βαλλέω, βλῆμι,	βαλλήσω. ἔβλην, 2d A. Opt. M. βλεῖο.
Βιώσκω,	βιόω, βίωμι,	βιώσω, βεβίωκα, βεβίωμαι, ἔβιον. ἐβίων.
Βλαστάνω,	βλαστέω,	βλαστήσω, βεβλάστηκα, ἔβλαστον.
Βόσκω,	βοσκέω, βόω,	βοσκήσω, βοσκήσομαι, βεβόσκηκα. βώσω, βέβωκα.
Βούλομαι,	βουλέω,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.
Βρώσκω, Βιβρώσκω,	βρόω, βρῶμι, βεβρώθω,	βρώσω. ἔβρων. βεβρώθοιμι.

Verbs in βω, preceded by a Consonant, as φέρβω.

Γ.

Γάμω, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην,	γαμέω,	γαμήσω, γαμέσομαι, ἐγάμησα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι, ἐγαμήθην.
Γηράσκω,	γηράω,	γηράσω, ἐγήρασα, γεγήρακα.
	γήρημι,	2 A. Inf. γηράναι. Part. γηράς.
Γίγνομαι, Γίνομαι [1],	γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενησάμην, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.
	γείνω,	ἐγεινάμην.
	γάω,	γέγαα.
Γιγνώσκω, Γινώσκω,	γνόω,	γνώσω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσομαι.
	γνῶμι,	ἔγνων.

Δ.

Δαίω, *to learn.*	δαέω,	δαήσω, δαήσομαι, δεδάηκα, ἐδάην, δέδηα.
Δαίω, *to divide.*	δάζω,	δάσω, δάσομαι, ἔδασα, ἐδασάμην, δέδακα, δέδασμαι.
Δάκνω,	δήκω,	δήξω, δήξομαι, ἔδηξα, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, ἔδακον.
Δαρθάνω,	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρθηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρθον.
Δείδω, δείσω, δέδεικα,	δέω,	Perf. M. δέδια.
	δείδιμι,	Imper. δέδιθι and δείδιθι.
	δίω,	ἔδιον.
Δέομαι,	δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
Διδάσκω, διδάξω, δεδίδαχα,	διδασκέω,	διδασκήσω.
Διδράσκω, διδράξω,	δράω,	δράσω, ἔδρασα.
	δρῆμι,	ἔδρην and ἔδραν.

[1] The ancient form was γίγνομαι and γιγνώσκω; which was softened into γίνομαι and γινώσκω.

Δοκέω, Poet. δοκήσω, δεδόκηκα,	δόκω,	δόξω, δέδοκα, δέδογμαι.
	δοάω,	δοάσομαι, ἐδοασάμην, Syn. ἐδοάμην.
Δύναμαι,	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνησάμην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην.
	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
Δύνω,	δύω,	δύσω, δύσομαι, δέδυκα, δέδυσμαι.
	δῦμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω, preceded by a Consonant, as κυλίνδω.

E.

Ἔδω, ἔσω, ἧκα,	ἐδέω,	ἔδηκα, ἐδέσθην, ἔδηδα.
	ἐδόω,	ἔδοκα & ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδομαι.

Verbs in εθω, *derivatives*, as φλεγέθω, from φλέγω.

Εἶδω, εἴσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, οἶδα,	εἰδέω,	εἰδήσω, εἴδησα, εἴδηκα, Plup. ᾔδειν.
	εἴδημι,	Pr. Opt. εἰδείην, Inf. εἰδέναι.

Verbs in εινω, *poetical*, as ἐρεείνω.

Εἴρω, Ἔρομαι,	ἐρέω,	ἐρήσομαι, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, εἰρέθην.
	εἰρέω,	εἰρήσομαι.

Verbs in σιω, signifying *desire*, formed from Futures, as ὀψείω, *to desire to see*, from ὄπτω, F. ὄψω.

Ἐλαύνω [1],	ἐλάω,	ἐλάσω [2], ἤλασα, ἠλασάμην, ἤλακα & ἠλήλακα, ἤλαμαι & ἤλασμαι, ἠλάθην & ἠλάσθην.
Ἔῤῥω,	ἐῤῥέω,	ἐῤῥήσω, ἤῤῥησα.
Ἐρυθαίνω,	ἐρυθέω,	ἐρυθήσω.

[1] The origin of this Verb is ἔλω. Hence three forms are derived: the Bœotic, ἐλάω; the Æolic, ἐλαύω; and the Doric, ἐλαύνω.

[2] In this Tense σ is frequently dropped, and the Contract form is adopted: thus ἐλῶ, ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ. Ἔλσω comes from ἔλλω.

Ἔρχομαι,	ἐλεύθω,	ἐλεύσομαι, ἤλευσα, ἤλυθον, Syn. ἦλθον, Perf. M. ἦλυθα & ἐλήλυθα.
Ἔσθω, Ἐσθίω,	ἔδω, see page 99.	
Εὔδω,	εὐδέω,	εὐδήσω.
Εὑρίσκω,	εὑρέω,	εὑρήσω, εὑρησάμην ~~and εὑράμην,~~ εὕρηκα, εὕρημαι, εὑρέθην, εὑρεθήσομαι, εὗρον, εὑρόμην.
Ἔχω, ἕξω,	σχέω,	σχήσω, σχήσομαι, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι, ἐσχέθην, σχεθήσομαι, ἔσχον, ἐσχόμην.
	σχῶ,	2d A. Imper. σχές.
Ἕψω,	ἑψέω,	ἑψήσω, ἑψήσομαι.

Z.

Ζάω, ζήσω,	ζήω,	ἔζην.
Ζωννύω, Ζώννυμι,	ζόω,	ζώσω, ἔζωσα, ἐζωσάμην, ἔζωκα, ἔζωσμαι, ἐζώσθην.

H.

Ἠβάσκω,	ἡβάω,	ἡβήσω, ἥβησα, ἥβηκα.

Θ.

Θέλω,	θελέω,	θελήσω, ἐθέλησα, τεθέληκα.
Θηγάνω,	θήγω,	θήξω, ἔθηξα, ἐθηξάμην, τέθηχα, τέθηγμαι.
Θιγγάνω,	θίγω,	θίξομαι, ἔθιγον.
Θνήσκω, θνήξω,	θνάω,	τέθνηκα, τέθναα, τέθνεικα & τέθνεια.
	θήνω,	ἔθανον, 2 F. M. θανοῦμαι.
	τεθνήκω,	τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι.
	τέθνημι,	Pr. Imper. τέθναθι, Opt. τεθναίην, Inf. τεθνάναι, Part. τεθνάς, 2 A. ἔθνην.
Θορνύω, Θόρνυμι,	θορέω,	θορήσω, ἔθορον.

I.

Ἰδρύνω,	ἱδρίω,	ἱδρύσω, ἵδρυσα, ἱδρυσάμην, ἵδρυκα, ἵδρυμαι, ἱδρύθην.

Ἰζάνω,	ἰζάω,	ἰζήσω, ἶζησα.
	ἵζω,	ἵσω, ἵσα.

Verbs in ιζω, *derivatives* from Verbs, as πολεμίζω from πολεμέω.

Ἰθύνω,	ἰθύω,	ἰθύσω, ἴθυσα.
Ἱκνέομαι,	ἵκω,	ἵξομαι, ἱξάμην, ἶγμαι, ἱκόμην.
	ἵξω,	ἶξον.
Ἰλάσκομαι, ἱλάξομαι,	ἱλάω,	ἱλάσομαι, ἱλασάμην, ἵληκα, ἱλάσθην, ἱλασθήσομαι.
	ἵλημι,	ἵλαθι, Pr. M. ἵλαμαι.
Ἵπτημι, ἔπτην,	πτάω,	πτήσω, πέπτηκα, πέπταμαι.

K.

Καίω, καύσω, κέκαυκα,	κήω,	ἔκηα & ἔκεια, ἐκηάμην & ἐκειάμην, ἔκαον, ἐκάην.
Κεραννύω, Κεράννυμι, Κίρνημι,	κεράω,	κεράσω, ἐκέρασα, ἐκερασάμην, κερασθήσομαι.
	κράω,	κράσω, κέκρακα, κέκραμαι, ἐκράθην, κραθήσομαι.
Κερδαίνω, κερδανῶ, κεκέρδακα,	κερδέω,	κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι, ἐκέρδησα, κεκέρδηκα.
Κιχάνω, Κίχημι,	κιχέω, & κιχείω,	κιχήσομαι, ἐκίχησα, ἐκιχησάμην, ἔκιχον.
Κλάζω, κλάγξω, κέκλαγχα.	κλήγω,	Perf. M. κέκληγα.
Κλαίω, κλαύσω, κέκλαυκα,	κλαιέω,	κλαιήσω.
Κλύω,	κλῦμι,	Imper. κλῦθι & κέκλυθι.
Κορεννύω, Κορέννυμι,	κορέω,	κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, ἐκορεσάμην, κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι, ἐκορέσθην.
Κρεμαννύω, Κρεμάννυμι,	κρεμάω,	κρεμάσω, ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμασάμην, ἐκρεμάσθην.
	κρέμημι,	κρέμαμαι.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.	First Aorist.
κέωμαι.	κείσωμαι.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
κεῖσθαι.	κείμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Ἵσημι, to know.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ατον, ατον,	αμεν, ατε, or μεν, or τε, } ασι.

Imperfect.

ἴσ-ην, ης, η,	ατον, άτην,	αμεν, ατε, ασαν & αν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ἴσ-αθι & θι, άτω & τω,	ατον & τον, άτων & των,	ατε & τε, άτωσαν, τωσαν & των.

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἰσάναι.	ἵσα-ς, σα, ν.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

ἵσα-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἱσά-μην,	σο,	το,	μεθον,	σθον, σθην,	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο [1].

Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	Present.
ἵσασθαι.	ἱσάμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. Φημὶ, to say.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

φημὶ,	φῄς,	φησὶ,	φατὸν,	φατὸν,	φαμὲν,	φατὲ,	φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην,	ης,	η,	ατον,	άτην,	αμεν,	ατε,	ασαν [2].

First Future.

φήσ-ω,	εις,	ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.

First Aorist.

ἔφησ-α,	ας,	ε,	ατον,	άτην,	αμεν,	ατε,	αν.

Second Aorist.

ἔφ-ην,	ης,	η,	ητον,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

φάθι,	φάτω,	φάτον,	φάτων,	φάτε,	φάτωσαν.

---

[1] The Passive ἵσαμαι is seldom used. Its compound ἐπίσαμαι frequently occurs.

[2] In these two tenses the φ is frequently dropped by Homer, and the Attic writers; thus ἦμι, ἦς, ἦσι; ἦν, ἦς, ἦ.

Optative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φαί-ην, οις, οι.	οιτον, οίτην,	οιμεν, οιτε, οιεν,
		μεν, τε, εν.

First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι,	αιτον, αίτην,	αιμεν, αιτε, αιεν.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

φῶ, φῇς, φῇ,	φῆτον, φῆτον,	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

Infinitive.	Participles.
Present.	Present.
φάναι.	φὰς, φάσα, φάν.
First Aorist.	First Future.
φῆσαι.	φήσων.
First Aorist.	Second Aorist.
φήσας.	φῆναι.

Passive Voice.

Indicative.	Imperative.
Perfect. πέφατμαι.	πεφάσθω.

Infinitive.	Participle.
πεφάσθαι.	πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

Middle Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Second Aorist.

ἐφά-μην, σο, το,	άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην,	άμεθα, ασθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

φάσ-ο, θω, | θον, θων, | θι, θωσαν.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE.

Present. Present.

φάσθαι. | φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

GENERAL LIST OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

There are few Verbs in the Greek language, which can be regularly conjugated in all their Moods and Tenses. Some of these deficiencies may be traced to the principle of harmony: of others, vain is the attempt to investigate the causes. Defective tenses are supplied either from obsolete forms of the same Verbs, or from some other Verbs in use [1]. To assist the learner in tracing these tenses to their respective Themes or Roots, the following list has been compiled. It consists of analogies, as far as they can be applied to any species of Verbs; but in general it contains the particular formation of each tense in common use.

Of the following Verbs those, which are used only in the Present and Imperfect, will be found in the first

[1] Such is the case in some Latin Verbs. Thus *ferio* is used only in the Tenses formed from the Present, and borrows the Perfect and Supine, and the Tenses formed from them, from *percutio*.

column; the next will contain the obsolete Roots, followed by the Tenses, which are formed from them.

A.

Ἄγαμαι,	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἠγασάμην, ἤγασμαι, ἠγάσθην.
Ἄγνύω, Ἄγνυμι,	ἄγω, ϝάγω,	ἄξω, ἦξα, ἦχα, ἦγον. ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον [1].
Ἄγω, ἄξω, ἦχα,	ἀγάγω,	ἤγαγον, ἠγαγόμην.
Ἄδω, Ἀνδάνω,	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἤδηκα, ἤδον, ἔαδα [2].

Verbs in αζω, *frequentatives*, as τροχάζω, *to run often*.
Verbs in αθω, *derivatives*, as διωκάθω, from διώκω.
Verbs in αιω, *derivatives*, as κεραίω, from κεράω.

Αἱρέω, αἱρήσω, ἥρηκα,	ἕλω,	εἷλον, εἱλόμην, ἑλῶ, ἑλοῦμαι, εἱλάμην]
Αἰσθάνομαι,	αἰσθέω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ἤσθημαι, ἠσθόμην.
Ἀλδαίνω, Ἀλδήσκω,	ἀλδέω,	ἀλδήσω, ἤλδηκα.
Ἀλέομαι,	ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἠλευάμην and ἠλεάμην by Syncope.
Ἀλέξω,	ἀλέκω,	ἀλεξάμην.
	ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξήσω.
Ἀλινδέω,	ἀλίω,	ἀλίσω, ἤλικα.
Ἀλίσκω,	ἀλόω,	ἀλώσω, ἀλώσομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα, ἤλωμαι, ἥλων & ἐάλων.
Ἀλφαίνω,	ἀλφέω,	ἀλφήσω.
Ἁμαρτάνω,	ἁμαρτέω,	ἁμαρτήσω, ἁμαρτήσομαι, ἡμάρτησα, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἥμαρτον, Poet. ἤμβροτον.

---

[1] ἄγω, to *break*, conjugated with the Digamma, ϝάγω, forms ἔϝαξα, ἔϝαχα, ἔϝαγον. But as the Digamma is seldom expressed in writing, the words will be ἔαξα, ἔαχα, ἔαγον.

[2] This seems to be put for ἔϝαδα. That ἄδω had the Digamma appears from εὔαδε, *Odyss.* XVI. 28.

Ἀμβλώσκω,	ἀμβλόω,	ἀμβλώσω, ἠμβλώθην.
Ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἤνογα & ἄνογα,	ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἠνώγουν, ἀνωγήσω. Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἄνωχθι.
Ἀρέσκω,	ἀρέω,	ἀρέσω, ἀρέσομαι, ἤρεσα, ἠρεσάμην, ἠρέσθην.
Αὔξάνω, Αὔξω, Ἀέξω,	αὐξέω,	αὐξήσω, αὐξήσομαι, ἠύξησα, ἠύξημαι.
Ἄχθομαι,	ἀχθέω,	ἀχθέσομαι, ἠχθέσθην, ἀχθεσθήσομαι.

Verbs in αώ, *frequentatives*, as ἱκτάω, *to come frequently.*

Verbs in ιαω, signifying *desire*, as μαθητιάω, *to desire to learn.*

Verbs in αω, signifying *imitation*, as χιάω, *to be white as snow.*

B.

Βαίνω,	βάω,	βήσω, βήσομαι, ἔβησα, ἐβησάμην, βέβηκα, βέβημαι, βέβαα, 2d Fut. βέομαι.
	βιβάω,	Part. Pres. βίβων.
	βίβημι,	2 A. ἔβην, Subj. βείω, Part. Pr. βιβάς.
Βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβολα,	βλέω,	βλήσω, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
	βαλλέω,	βαλλήσω.
	βλῆμι,	ἔβλην, 2d A. Opt. M. βλεῖο.
Βιώσκω,	βιόω,	βιώσω, βεβίωκα, βεβίωμαι, ἔβιον.
	βίωμι,	ἐβίων.
Βλασάνω,	βλασέω,	βλασήσω, βεβλάσηκα, ἔβλασον.
Βόσκω,	βοσκέω,	βοσκήσω, βοσκήσομαι, βεβόσκηκα.
	βόω,	βώσω, βέβωκα.
Βούλομαι,	βουλέω,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην.
Βρώσκω, Βιβρώσκω,	βρόω,	βρώσω.
	βρῶμι,	ἔβρων.
	βεβρώθω,	βεβρώθοιμι.

Verbs in βω, preceded by a Consonant, as φέρβω.

Γ.

Γάμω, ἔγημα, ἐγημάμην,	γαμέω,	γαμήσω, γαμέσομαι, ἐγάμησα, γεγάμηκα, γεγάμημαι, ἐγαμήθην.
Γηράσκω,	γηράω,	γηράσω, ἐγήρασα, γεγήρακα.
	γήρημι,	2 A. Inf. γηράναι. Part. γηράς.
Γίγνομαι, Γίνομαι [1],	γενέω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενησάμην, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.
	γείνω,	ἐγεινάμην.
	γάω,	γέγαα.
Γιγνώσκω, Γινώσκω,	γνόω,	γνώσω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσομαι.
	γνῶμι,	ἔγνων.

Δ.

Δαίω, *to learn.*	δαέω,	δαήσω, δαήσομαι, δεδάηκα, ἐδάην, δέδηα.
Δαίω, *to divide.*	δάζω,	δάσω, δάσομαι, ἔδασα, ἐδασάμην, δέδακα, δέδασμαι.
Δάκνω,	δήκω,	δήξω, δήξομαι, ἔδηξα, δέδηχα, δέδηγμαι, ἐδήχθην, ἔδακον.
Δαρθάνω,	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρθηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἔδαρθον.
Δείδω, δείσω, δέδεικα,	δέω,	Perf. M. δέδια.
	δειδιμι,	Imper. δέδιθι and δείδιθι.
	δίω,	ἔδιον.
Δέομαι,	δεέω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
Διδάσκω, διδάξω, δεδίδαχα,	διδασκέω, διδασκήσω.	
Διδράσκω, διδράξω,	δράω,	δράσω, ἔδρασα.
	δρῆμι,	ἔδρην and ἔδραν.

[1] The ancient form was γίγνομαι and γιγνώσκω; which was softened into γίνομαι and γινώσκω.

Δοκέω, Poet. δοκήσω, δεδόκηκα,	δόκω,	δόξω, δέδοκα, δέδογμαι.
	δοάω,	δοάσομαι, ἐδοασάμην, Syn. ἐδοάμην.
Δύναμαι,	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνησάμην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην.
	δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
Δύνω,	δύω,	δύσω, δύσομαι, δέδυκα, δέδυσμαι.
	δῦμι,	ἔδυν.

Verbs in δω, preceded by a Consonant, as κυλίνδω.

E.

Ἔδω, ἔσω, ἧκα,	ἐδέω,	ἔδηκα, ἐδέσθην, ἔδηδα.
	ἐδόω,	ἔδοκα & ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδομαι.

Verbs in εθω, *derivatives*, as φλεγέθω, from φλέγω.

Εἴδω, εἴσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, οἶδα,	εἰδέω,	εἰδήσω, εἴδησα, εἴδηκα, Plup. ἤδειν.
	εἴδημι,	Pr. Opt. εἰδείην, Inf. εἰδέναι.

Verbs in ειω, *poetical*, as ἐρεείνω.

Εἴρω, Ἔρομαι,	ἐρέω,	ἐρήσομαι, εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι, εἰρέθην.
	εἰρέω,	εἰρήσομαι.

Verbs in ειω, signifying *desire*, formed from Futures, as ὀψείω, *to desire to see*, from ὄπτω, F. ὄψω.

Ἐλαύνω [1],	ἐλάω,	ἐλάσω [2], ἤλασα, ἠλασάμην, ἤλακα & ἠλήλακα, ἤλαμαι & ἤλασμαι, ἠλάθην & ἠλάσθην.
Ἐῤῥω,	ἐῤῥέω,	ἐῤῥήσω, ἤῤῥησα.
Ἐρυθαίνω,	ἐρυθέω,	ἐρυθήσω.

[1] The origin of this Verb is ἔλω. Hence three forms are derived: the Bœotic, ἐλάω; the Æolic, ἐλαύω; and the Doric, ἐλαύνω.

[2] In this Tense σ is frequently dropped, and the Contract form is adopted: thus ἐλῶ, ἐλᾷς, ἐλᾷ. Ἔλσαι comes from ἔλλω.

Ἔρχομαι,	ἐλεύθω,	ἐλεύσομαι, ἦλευσα, ἦλυθον, Syn. ἦλθον, Perf. M. ἦλυθα & ἐλήλυθα.
Ἔσθω, Ἐσθίω,	ἔδω, see page 99.	
Εὔδω,	εὐδέω,	εὐδήσω.
Εὑρίσκω,	εὑρέω,	εὑρήσω, εὑρησάμην ~~and εὑράμην,~~ εὕρηκα, εὕρημαι, εὑρέθην, εὑρεθήσομαι, εὗρον, εὑρόμην.
Ἔχω, ἕξω,	σχέω,	σχήσω, σχήσομαι, ἔσχηκα, ἔσχημαι, ἐσχέθην, σχεθήσομαι, ἔσχον, ἐσχόμην.
	σχῆμι,	2d A. Imper. σχές.
Ἕψω,	ἑψέω,	ἑψήσω, ἑψήσομαι.

Z.

Ζάω, ζήσω,	ζήμι,	ἔζην.
Ζωννύω, Ζώννυμι,	ζόω,	ζώσω, ἔζωσα, ἐζωσάμην, ἔζωκα, ἔζωσμαι, ἐζώσθην.

H.

Ἠβάσκω,	ἡβάω,	ἡβήσω, ἤβησα, ἤβηκα.

Θ.

Θέλω,	θελέω,	θελήσω, ἐθέλησα, τεθέληκα.
Θηγάνω,	θήγω,	θήξω, ἔθηξα, ἐθηξάμην, τέθηχα, τέθηγμαι.
Θιγγάνω,	θίγω,	θίξομαι, ἔθιγον.
Θνήσκω, θνήξω,	θνάω,	τέθνηκα, τέθναα, τέθνεικα & τέθνεια.
	θήνω,	ἔθανον, 2 F. M. θανοῦμαι.
	τεθνήκω,	τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι.
	τέθνημι,	Pr. Imper. τέθναθι, Opt. τεθναίην, Inf. τεθνάναι, Part. τεθνάς, 2 A. ἔθνην.
Θορνύω, Θόρνυμι,	θορέω,	θορήσω, ἔθορον.

I.

Ἰδρύνω,	ἱδρίω,	ἱδρύσω, ἵδρυσα, ἱδρυσάμην, ἵδρυκα, ἵδρυμαι, ἱδρύθην.

Ἰζάνω,	ἰζάω,	ἰζήσω, ἵζησα.
	ἵζω,	ἵσω, ἵσα.

Verbs in ιζω, *derivatives* from Verbs, as πολεμίζω from πολεμέω.

Ἰθύνω,	ἰθύω,	ἰθύσω, ἴθυσα.
Ἱκνέομαι,	ἵκω,	ἵξομαι, ἰξάμην, ἶγμαι, ἰκόμην.
	ἵξω,	ἶξον.
Ἱλάσκομαι, ἱλάξομαι,	ἱλάω,	ἱλάσομαι, ἱλασάμην, ἵληκα, ἱλάσθην, ἱλασθήσομαι.
	ἵλημι,	ἵλαθι, Pr. M. ἵλαμαι.
Ἵπτημι, ἔπτην,	πτάω,	πτήσω, πέπτηκα, πέπταμαι.

K.

Καίω, καύσω, κέκαυκα,	κήω,	ἔκηα & ἔκεια, ἐκηάμην & ἐκειάμην, ἔκαον, ἐκάην.
Κεραννύω, Κεράννυμι, Κίρνημι,	κεράω,	κεράσω, ἐκέρασα, ἐκερασάμην, κερασθήσομαι.
	κράω,	κράσω, κέκρακα, κέκραμαι, ἐκράθην, κραθήσομαι.
Κερδαίνω, κερδανῶ, κεκέρδακα,	κερδέω,	κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι, ἐκέρδησα, κεκέρδηκα.
Κιχάνω, Κίχημι,	κιχέω, & κιχείω,	κιχήσομαι, ἐκίχησα, ἐκιχησάμην, ἔκιχον.
Κλάζω, κλάγξω, κέκλαγχα.	κλήγω,	Perf. M. κέκληγα.
Κλαίω, κλαύσω, κέκλαυκα,	κλαιέω,	κλαιήσω.
Κλύω,	κλῦμι,	Imper. κλῦθι & κέκλυθι.
Κορεννύω, Κορέννυμι,	κορέω,	κορέσω, ἐκόρεσα, ἐκορεσάμην, κεκόρηκα, κεκόρημαι, ἐκορέσθην.
Κρεμαννύω, Κρεμάννυμι,	κρεμάω,	κρεμάσω, ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμασάμην, ἐκρεμάσθην.
	κρέμημι,	κρέμαμαι.

Κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἔκτακα,	κτῆμι,	ἔκτην, 2 A. M. ἐκτάμην, Inf. κτᾶσθαι, Part. κτάμενος.
Κυλίνδω,	κυλίω,	κυλίσω.
	κυλινδέω,	κυλινδήσω.

Λ.

Λαγχάνω,	λήχω,	λήξω, λήξομαι, λέληχα, Att. εἴληχα, εἴληγμαι, ἔλαχον, Perf. M. λέλογχα.
Λαμβάνω,	λήβω,	λήψομαι, λέληφα, Att. εἴληφα, λέλημμαι & εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην & εἰλήφθην, ληφθήσομαι, ἔλαβον, ἐλαβόμην.
	λαβέω,	λελάβηκα.
	λάμβω,	λάμψομαι, ἐλαμψάμην, ἐλάμφθην.
Λανθάνω,	λήθω,	Imp. ἔληθον, λήσω, λήσομαι, λέλησμαι, ἐλήσθην, ἔλαθον, ἐλαθόμην, λέληθα.

M.

Μανθάνω,	μαθέω,	μαθήσομαι, ἐμαθησάμην, μεμάθηκα, ἔμαθον.
Μάχομαι,	μαχέω,	μαχήσομαι & μαχέσομαι, ἐμαχεσάμην, μεμάχημαι, 2 F. μαχοῦμαι.
Μέλω [1],	μελέω,	μελήσω, ἐμελησάμην, μεμέληκα, μεμέλημαι & μέμβλημαι, ἐμελήθην, ἔμελον, μέμηλα.
Μίλλω,	μελλέω,	μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα.

[1] This Verb is chiefly used as an Impersonal.

Μιγνύω, Μίγνυμι,	μίγω,	μίξω, μίξομαι, ἔμιξα, μέμιχα, μέμιγμαι, μεμίξομαι, ἐμίχθην, 2 A. P. ἐμίγην, μιγήσομαι.
Μιμνήσκω,	μνάω,	μνήσω, μνήσομαι, ἔμνησα, ἐμνησάμην, μέμνημαι, ἐμνήσθην, μνησθήσομαι.
Μοργνύω, Μόργνυμι, Ὁμόργνυμι,	μόργω,	μόρξω, ἐμορξάμην.
Μύκω, μέμυκα, ἔμυκον,	μυκάω,	μυκήσω.

N.

Ναίω,	νάω,	νάσομαι, ἔνασα, ἐνασάμην, ἐνάσθην.
Verbs in ναω / ——— γεω	derivatives, as περνάω from περάω.	

O.

Ὀδάξω,	ὀδαξέω,	ὀδαξήσω.
Ὄζω, ὄσω, Perf. M. ὦδα,	ὀζέω,	ὀζέσω & ὀζήσω, ὤζεσα.
Οἰδαίνω, Οἰδάνω, Οἰδίσκω,	οἰδέω,	οἰδήσω, ὤδησα, ὤδηκα.
Οἶομαι, Οἶμαι,	οἰέω,	οἰήσομαι, ᾠήμαι, ᾠήθην.
Οἴχομαι, 2A. ᾠχόμην,	οἰχέω, οἰχόω,	οἰχήσομαι, ᾤχηκα, ᾤχημαι. οἴχωκα.
Ὀλισθαίνω, Ὀλισθάνω,	ὀλισθέω,	ὠλίσθησα, ὠλίσθηκα, ὤλισθον, ὠλίσθην.
Ὀλλύω, Ὄλλυμι,	ὀλέω,	ὀλέσω, ὤλεσα, ὤλεκα, ὀλέσθην, ὤλον, ὠλόμην, ὀλοῦμαι, ὤλα & ὄλωλα.
Ὀμνύω, Ὄμνυμι,	ὀμόω,	ὀμόσω, ὤμοσα, ὠμοσάμην, ὤμοκα & ὀμώμοκα, 2 F. M. ὀμοῦμαι.

Ὄνημι, Ὀνίνημι,	ὀνέω,	ὀνήσω, ὀνήσομαι, ὤνησα, ὠνησάμην & ὠνάμην, ὤνημαι, ὠνάθην.
Ὀσφραίνομαι,	ὀσφρέω,	ὀσφρήσομαι, ὠσφρόμην.
Ὀφείλω, Ὄφλω, Ὀφλάνω, Ὀφλισκάνω,	ὀφειλέω,	ὀφειλήσω, ὠφείληκα, ὤφειλον & ὤφελον.
	ὀφλέω,	ὀφλήσω, ὤφληκα.

Π.

Πάσχω,	πήθω,	πείσομαι, Bœot. for πήσομαι, ἐπάθησα, ἔπαθον.
	παθέω,	παθήσω, πεπάθηκα.
	πένθω,	Perf. M. πέπονθα & πέποσθα.
Περνάω, Πέρνημι, Πιπράσκω, Πρίαμαι,	περάω[1],	Syn. πράω, πράσω, πέπρακα, πέπραμαι, πεπράσομαι, ἐπράθην, πραθήσομαι.
Πέσσω,	πέπτω,	πέψω, ἔπεψα, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέφθην.
Πετάννύω, Πετάννυμι,	πετάζω,	πετάσω, ἐπέτασα, πεπέτακα & πέπτακα, πέπτασμαι, ἐπετάσθην.
Πήγνύω, Πήγνυμι,	πήγω,	πήξω, ἔπηξα, ἐπηξάμην, πέπηχα, ἐπάχθην, ἐπάγην, παγήσομαι, πέπηγα.
Πίνω, Πῶμι,	πόω,	πώσω, πέπωκα, πέπωμαι & πέπομαι, ἐπόθην.
	πίω,	Pres. M. πίομαι, πίσομαι, ἔπιον, 2 F. M. πιοῦμαι.
	πῖμι,	Imper. πῖθι.
Πιπίσκω,	πίω,	πίσω, ἔπισα.
Πίπλημι, Πίμπλημι, Πιμπλάνω,	πλάω,	ἔπλησα, ἐπλησάμην.
Πίπτω,	πτόω,	πέπτωκα.
	πέτω,	ἔπεσα, ἐπεσάμην.
	πεσέω,	ἔπεσον, 2 F. M. πεσοῦμαι.

[1] Περάω, *to pass into another country;* περνάω, *to pass for the purpose of selling;* πρίαμαι, in the Middle Voice, *to buy a person, or thing, brought from another country.*

Πτάρνυμαι,	πταίρω,	ἔπταρον.
Πυνθάνομαι,	πεύθω,	πεύσομαι, πέπυσμαι, ἐπυθόμην, πυθοῦμαι.

P.

Ῥέζω, ῥέξω, ἔῤῥεξα,	ἔργω,	Att. ἔρδω, ἔρξω, Perf. M. ἔοργα.
Ῥέω,	ῥυέω,	ῥυήσω, ῥυήσομαι, ἐῤῥύηκα, ἐῤῥύην.
Ῥηγνύω, Ῥήγνυμι,	ῥήγω,	ῥήξω, ἔῤῥηξα, ἐῤῥήξάμην, ἔῤῥηγα & ἔῤῥωγα, ἐῤῥάγην, ῥαγήσομαι.
Ῥωννύω, Ῥώννυμι,	ῥόω,	ῥώσω, ἔῤῥωσα, ἔῤῥωκα, ἔῤῥωμαι, ἐῤῥώθην.

Σ.

Σβεννύω, Σβέννυμι,	σβέω,	σβέσω, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβεκα & ἔσβηκα, ἔσβεσμαι, ἐσβέσθην, σβεσθήσομαι.
	σβῆμι,	ἔσβην.
Σεύω, σεύσω, ἔσσυμαι,	σείω,	σείσω, σέσεικα, σέσεισμαι, ἐσείσθην.
Σκέλλω,	σκλάω,	1 A. ἔσκηλα, ἔσκληκα.
	σκλῆμι,	Pr. Inf. σκλῆναι.
Σκεδαννύω, Σκεδάννυμι,	σκεδάω,	ἐσκέδασα, ἐσκέδασμαι, ἐσκεδάσθην.

Verbs in σκω [1], *derivatives*, form their tenses from their primitives, as εὑρίσκω, εὑρέω, εὑρήσω, &c.

---

[1] Verbs in σκω, which have a great affinity to Verbs in μι, are derived from Primitives in αω, εω, οω, and υω, and are formed by the insertion of κ after the σ of the 1st Future: thus from γηράω, γηράσω is formed γηράσκω; from ἀρέω, ἀρέσω, ἀρέσκω; from βιόω, βιώσω, βιώσκω; and from μεθύω, μεθύσω, μεθύσκω.

Σπένδω,	σπείω,	σπείσω, σπείσομαι, ἔσπεισα, ἐσπεισάμην, ἔσπεισμαι, ἐσπείσθην.
Στερίσκω,	στερέω,	στερέσω & στερήσω, στερήσομαι, ἐστέρεσα.
Στορεννύω, Στορέννυμι, Στόρνυμι,	στορέω,	στορέσω, στορῶ, ἐστόρεσα, ἐστορεσάμην.
Στρωννύω, Στρώννυμι,	στρόω,	στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἐστρωσάμην, ἔστρωμαι.
Σχέθω,	σχέω.	See page 100.

T.

Τέμνω [1], τεμῶ, τετέμηκα,	τεμέω, τμήγω,	τεμήσω. τμήξω, τέτμηκα, τέτμημαι, ἐτμήθην, ἔτμαγον, ἐτμάγην, τμαγήσομαι.
Τίκτω,	τέκω,	τέξω, τέξομαι, ἐτέχθην, ἔτεκον, ἐτεκόμην, τέτοκα.
Τιτράω, Τίτρημι,	τράω, τιτραίνω,	τρήσω, ἔτρησα, τέτρημαι, ἐτρήθην. 1 A. ἐτίτρηνα.
Τιτρώσκω,	τρόω,	τρώσω, τρώσομαι, ἔτρωσα, τέτρωμαι, ἐτρώθην, τρωθήσομαι.
Τρέχω, Θρέξω,	δραμέω, δρέμω,	δεδράμηκα. ἔδραμον, 2 F. M. δραμοῦμαι, δέδρομα.

Some of these, like Verbs in μι, prefix the Reduplication, as γιγνώσκω from γνώσω, τιτρώσκω from τρώσω. Some change the vowel of the penultima, as ἠβῶ, ἡβήσω, ἠβάσκω.

[1] Τέμνω and τάμνω are both found; the former derived from τέμω, the latter from τάμω. Hence the 2d Aorist is either ἔτεμον or ἔταμον. See page 56.

Τρώγω, ἔτραγον,	φάγω,	φάγομαι, 2 F. φαγοῦμαι, ἔφαγον.
Τυγχάνω,	τυχέω,	τυχήσω, ἐτύχησα, τετύχηκα.
	τεύχω,	τεύξομαι, τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι, τετύξομαι, ἐτύχθην, ἔτυχον.

Υ.

Ὑπισχνέομαι,	ὑποσχέω,	ὑποσχήσομαι, ὑπέσχημαι, ὑπεσχόμην.

Verbs in υθω, *derivatives*, as φθινύθω, from φθέω.

Verbs in υω, *polysyllables*, as σβεννύω.

Φ.

Φάσκω,	φάω,	φήσω, ἔφησα.
	φημὶ,	ἔφην, ἐφάμην.
Φέρω,	οἴω,	οἴσω, οἴσομαι, οἴσθην, οἰσθήσομαι.
	ἐνέγκω,	1 A. ἤνεγκα, ἠνεγκάμην, ἠνέχθην, ἤνεγκον, ἠνεγκόμην.
	ἐνέκω,	1 A. ἤνεικα, ἠνεικάμην, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἠνέχθην.
	ἐνέχω,	Per. ἐνήνοχα.
	φορέω,	φορήσω, ἐφόρησα, πεφόρημαι, Syn. φρέω, φρήσω, &c.
	φρῆμι,	Imper. A. 2. φρές.
Φθάνω,	φθάω,	φθάσω, φθήσομαι, ἔφθασα, ἔφθακα.
	φθῆμι,	ἔφθην.
Φθίνω,	φθίω,	φθίσω, φθίσομαι, ἔφθισα, ἔφθικα, ἔφθιμαι.

Φύω [1], φύσω, πέφυκα,	φῦμι,	ἔφυν.

X.

Χαίρω, χαρῶ, κέχαρκα,	χαρέω,	χαρήσω, χαρήσομαι, ἐχάρην.
	χαιρέω,	χαιρήσω, ἐχαίρησα, κεχάρηκα, κεχάρημαι, κεχαρήσομαι.
Χάσκω, Χασκάζω,	χαίνω,	χανῶ, χανοῦμαι, ἔχανον, κέχανα & κέχηνα.
Χρωννύω; Χρώννυμι,	χρόω,	χρώσω, κέχρωμαι & κέχρωσμαι.
Χωννύω, Χώννυμι,	χόω,	χώσω, ἔχωσα, κέχωσμαι, ἐχώσθην, χωσθήσομαι.

Ω.

Ὠθέω, ὠθήσω,	ὤθω,	ὦσω, ὦσα, ὦσμαι, ὤσθην [2].

---

[1] *φύω* signifies *to produce*; *φῦμι*, in the middle sense, *to suffer oneself to be produced*, or *to be born*.

[2] To the list of Defective may be added IMPERSONAL Verbs, which differ little from those in the Latin language, and will be easily learnt by use.

VERBAL NOUNS

are formed from Tenses of the Indicative, by dropping the Augment, and changing the termination.

Some are formed from the *Present*, as *δύναμις* from *δύναμαι*, *κλέπτης* from *κλέπτω*, *νίκη* from *νικάω*.

Adverbs [1].

Those, which require particular notice, as distinguished from the Latin, are the following, signifying

---

Some few from the *Aorists*, as δόξᾳ from ἔδοξα, θήκη from ἔθηκα; φυγὴ from ἔφυγον, πάθος from ἔπαθον.

The larger proportion are formed from the *Perfect Active*, distinguished by κ, χ, or φ in the last syllable, as φρίκη from πέφρικα, διδαχὴ from δεδίδαχα, γραφὴ from γέγραφα.

Perfect Passive.

First Person, distinguished by M, and ending in

μα, ποίημα from πεποίημαι,
μη, μνήμη from μέμνημαι,
μος, ψαλμὸς from ἔψαλμαι,
μων, μνήμων from μέμνημαι;

Second Person, distinguished by Σ, and ending in

σια, θυσία from τέθυσαι,
σις, λέξις from λέλεξαι,
σιος, θαυμάσιος from τεθαύμασαι,
σιμος, χρήσιμος from κέχρησαι;

Third Person, distinguished by T, and ending in

τηρ, της, δοτὴρ, ποιητὴς,
τηριος, τηριον, λυτήριος, ποτήριον,
τος, τικος, αἰσθητὸς, ἀκουστικὸς,
τρα, τρον, μάκτρα, κάτοπτρον,
τωρ, κοσμήτωρ,
τεος, τεα, τεον, γραπτέος, γραπτέα, γραπτέον.

Perfect Middle, terminating in α, ας, ευς, η, ης, ις, ος, as φθορὰ from ἔφθορα, νομὰς from νένομα, τοκεὺς from τέτοκα, τροφὴ from τέτροφα, τύπης from τέτυπα, βολὶς from βέβολα, τομὸς from τέτομα, &c.

[1] The Undeclinable Parts of Speech are comprised under the general name of Particles.

In a place, ending in θα, θι, χη, χου, and οι; as ἐνταῦθα, *here*; οὐρανόθι, *in Heaven*; πανταχῆ and παντα-χοῦ, *in every place*; πεδοῖ, *on the ground*.

Motion from a place, in θε and θεν, as οὐρανόθε and οὐρανόθεν, *from Heaven*.

Motion to a place, in δε, ζε, σε, as οὐρανόνδε and οὐρανόσε, *to Heaven*; χαμᾶζε, *to the ground*.

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES, used only in Composition:

α or αν, signifying
- *Privation*, from ἄνευ, *without* [1], as ἄνυδρος, *without water*.
- *Increase*, from ἄγαν, *much*, as ἄξυλος, *much wooded*.
- *Union*, from ἅμα, *together*, as ἄλοχος, *a consort*.

The following signify *increase*:

αρι, from ἄρω, *to furnish*.	ζα, the same, as ζ is δς or σδ.
ερι, from ἔρω, *to connect*.	λα, from λίαν, *much*.
βου, from βοῦς, *an ox*.	λι, the same.
δα, from δασὺς, *thick*.	βρι, from βριθὺς, *strong*.

Δυς signifies *difficulty*, as δυσ-υχέω, *to be unhappy* [2].

Νε and νη signify *privation*, like the Latin *ne*, as νηλεὴς, *without pity*.

---

[1] Αν before a Consonant drops the ν, as ἀθάνατος, *immortal*. Thus the English Article *an*, derived from the German *ein*, drops the *n* before a Consonant, as *an* arm, *a* man.

[2] So in Ovid: *Dyspari*, Unhappy Paris!

Metrical Synopsis of Inseparable Particles.

Αρ', ερι, βου, δα, ζα, λα, λι, βρι. composit. augent.
Δυς, diff. νε, νη, priv. α privat. colligit, auget.

Prepositions.

Six are Monosyllables: εἰς, ἐκ, ἐν, πρὸ, πρὸς, σύν.

Twelve Dissyllables: ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, διὰ, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, ὑπὲρ, ὑπό [1].

In composition, five of these *increase* the signification: εἰς, ἐκ, σὺν, περὶ, ὑπέρ.

Six sometimes *increase*, and sometimes *change*: ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, διὰ, κατὰ, παρὰ, πρός.

One *diminishes*: ὑπό.

One *changes*: μετά.

Metrical Synopsis of the Government of Prepositions:

Ἀντ', ἀπ', ἐκ, πρὸ, Genitiv. εἰς, ἀν', Acc. σὺν, ἐν τε Dativo.
Δι', ὑπὲρ, Acc. Genitiv. κατὰ καὶ μετὰ insuper addunt.
Ἀμφ', ἐπ', ὑπὸ, παρὰ, πρὸς, περὶ, tres sumunt sibi casus.
Poetæ jungunt ἀνὰ, καὶ κατὰ, καὶ μετὰ Dandi.

---

[1] Of the Prepositions the three first are *Atonics*, without an accent, the rest are Oxytons.

CONJUNCTIONS

will be exhibited with the Moods, to which they are joined, in the SYNTAX.

SYNTAX [1].

The Nominative and the Verb.

A Neuter Plural is generally joined with a Verb Singular; as,

Τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, Ælian. *The animals run* [2].

---

[1] The rules of construction, which are common to the Greek and Latin languages, are here omitted; but some of the anomalies are noticed, which the latter has imitated from the former.

[2] As a Noun of multitude Singular may be followed by a Verb Plural, a Neuter Plural is often taken in the same collective sense, and followed by a Verb Singular. Thus when Ælian says τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, he means *the whole race of animals.* When Homer says δοῦρα σέσηπε, he means *the collection of planks and timber, with which the ships were constructed.*

This Plural Noun is sometimes Masculine or Feminine, but it is used in a collective sense; as ἀχεῖται ὀμφαὶ μελέων, Pindar; δέδοκται τλήμονες φυγαὶ, Euripides.

In the Doric and Ionic Dialects the Singular or Plural Verb followed the Neuter Plural Nominative; the Attic restricted the Verb to the Singular, except in some instances, of which animals are the subject.

This construction is not confined to the Greek language. It is frequent in the Hebrew; see Exodus xxi. 4. Job xii. 7. Isaiah ii.

A Dual Nominative is sometimes joined with a Verb Plural; as,

Ἄμφω λέγουσι, Herodotus. *Both say* [1].

The Substantive and the Adjective.

An Adjective of the Masculine Gender is sometimes found with a Feminine Substantive; as,

Τὼ γυναῖκε, Xenophon. *The two women* [2].

---

11. Psalm lxxiii. 7. &c. In French this mode is common in every Gender in an Impersonal form: *Il est des hommes, il est des femmes.* But the Verb in that case precedes the Nominative, *il vient de sonner dix heures;* if the Nominative precedes, it has a Verb Plural: *dix heures viennent de sonner.*

[1] In the same manner a Dual Substantive, as it signifies more than one, may have an Adjective Plural; but it can be only by a forced Enallage that the Verb or Adjective can be of the Dual number, when the Noun implies more than two.

[2] This construction is used in order to generalize the sense, as Θεὸς and *Deus* are applied to both sexes for a divine, ἄνθρωπος and *homo* for a human person. Thus *ducente Deo* in Virgil refers to Venus, and αὐτὴν τὴν Θεὸν in Herodotus to Minerva. Perhaps also this form is adopted to dignify the female sex. On this principle, when a woman speaks of herself in the Plural Number, a mode of speech adopted by the great, she uses the Masculine Gender; as ἡμεῖς σπαργανώσαντες πέπλοις, Euripides, spoken by Creusa of herself; κτενοῦμεν, οἵπερ ἐξεφύσαμεν, by Medea; πα-θόντες, ἡμαρτηκότες, Sophocles, by Antigone. This mode is confined to the Dual and Plural. The Masculine Article is joined with a Masculine Noun in the Dual only.

Compound and Derivative Adjectives in ος are considered by the

A Substantive is sometimes used as an Adjective; as,

Τὴν Ἑλλάδα φώνην ἐξέμαθον, **Lucian.** ***I have learnt the Greek language*** [1].

The Substantive is often changed into a Genitive Plural, preceded by an Article; as,

Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν, Isocrates. ***Honorable men*** [2].

The Genitive of Personal is used instead of the Possessive Pronouns; as,

Τὴν μητέρα μου τιμᾷς, Xen. ***You honor my mother*** [3].

Attic writers as of two terminations, consequently used as Feminine as well as Masculine. See page 19.

When the Adjective is put in the Neuter after a different Gender, χρῆμα is understood, as ὀρθὸν ἡ ἀληθεία, Sophocles. Thus *triste lupus stabulis*, Virgil. The ellipsis is sometimes supplied, as ἀθάνατον χρῆμα ἡ ἀληθεία, Epictetus.

[1] So *ficus anus*, Pliny. *An old fig-tree.* This combination is common in English; thus *sea water*, *gold watch*, *house dog.* Ἑλλὰς may be considered as an Adjective used as a Substantive, as πατρὶς and *patria.*

[2] So *nigræ lanarum nullum colorem bibunt*, Plin. By this construction Eminence is expressed in Hebrew, as Prov. xxi. 20. Isaiah xxviii. 8.

[3] The Greek orators generally use the Pronouns Possessive with the Article, as τὴν ὁμόνοιαν τὴν ὑμετέραν οἱ πολλοὶ μισοῦσι, Isoc.

The Relative and the Article [1].

The Relative often agrees with its Antecedent in case, by attraction; as,

Ἐν ταῖς ἑορταῖς, αἷς ἤγομεν, Aristophanes. *In the festivals, which we celebrated* [2].

The Article is often used for the Relative; as,

Πατὴρ, ὅ σ' ἔτρεφε, Homer. *Your father, who educated you* [3].

The Article, when it differs from the English, is found in a general, or indefinite sense, and even before proper names; as,

Τὴν εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι, Demosthenes. *To make peace* [4].

---

[1] As the Relative and the Article have the same origin, as they are frequently used the one for the other, and the Feminine in both is distinguished only by the Accent, they are joined under one head.

[2] This is called *attraction*, as the Antecedent attracts the Relative into its case. This Attic form has been imitated in Latin; *Si quid agas eorum, quorum consuêsti*, Cicero.

The Relative, in this construction, sometimes precedes the Substantive; as σὺν ᾗ ἔχεις δυνάμει, Xen.

[3] The Article is often put for οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος, as ὃ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολώσεις, Hom. In this sense ὁ or ὅ may be considered as the Nominative of the Pronoun Personal οὗ. The Relative also sometimes bears the same signification, as ἦ δ' ὃς, Plato. *And he said.*

[4] Similar to this is the French idiom *la paix*. Even in these instances a particular emphasis is often implied: thus ἡ εἰρήνη may signify *the peace desired;* ὁ Σωκράτης, *the great philosopher.* In Italian *Il Tasso*, and in French *le Tasse*, express *the Poet Tasso*, Thus in Hollinshed and Shakespeare, *The Douglas.*

Ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, Xen. *Socrates said* [1].

It is frequently joined to a Participle; as,

Ὁ φυλάττων, Her. *The guarding*, i. e. *he, who guards* [2].

The Article in the Neuter Gender, before a Genitive, signifies elliptically *possession* or *relation;* as,

Ὁ Θεὸς τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων διοικεῖ, Isoc. *God directs the affairs of men* [3].

---

[1] Xenophon frequently omits the Article, ἀδίκει Σωκράτης, Memor. but never when ἔφη or εἶπεν follows.

[2] The Article is sometimes dropped, and the Participle is used alone, as εὑρών, Pind. the *inventor;* ἀμῶντες, Theocritus, the *reapers.* Thus in Horace *spectans,* the spectator; *mugientes,* the oxen.

[3] Sometimes the ellipsis is supplied, as τὰ τῶν Θηβαίων πράγματα κακῶς ἔχει, Isoc.

In some cases the relation between the Article and the Noun following is so close, that the distinction between the *property* and the *thing* itself is scarcely perceptible, as τὰ τῆς τύχης ὀξείας ἔχει τὰς μεταβολάς, Dem. *Fortune has sudden revolutions.*

The Plural Article, followed by ἀμφὶ and περὶ with a proper name, signifies *attendants,* or the *party,* as οἱ ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον, Hom. meaning *the attendants of Priam;* ἐπετίθεντο τῷ Σωκράτει οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν Ἄνυτον, Ælian. meaning *the party of Anytus.* Here is evidently a distinction of persons, and Priam and Anytus alone cannot be implied. This is found in Latin: *Qui circa illum erant,* Ter. *Qui sunt à Platone,* Cic.

The Article has a peculiar construction in this elliptical form before an Accusative and an Infinitive Mood; as τὸ χαίρειν τοῖς μιμήμασι πάντας, σύμφυτον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐστὶ, Arist. *This circumstance,* that all should delight in imitations, is natural to men. This form is common in the Scriptures; as ἐν τῷ εἶναι αὐτὸν, St. Luke; i. e. ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ, or πράγματι, *in the time,* or *circumstance,* that he was; or simply, *while he was.*

The Genitive [1].

The *matter*, of which a thing is made, is put in the Genitive; as,

Τὸν δίφρον ἐποίησεν ἰσχυρῶν ξύλων, Xen. *He built the chariot of strong wood* [2].

Cost or *value*, *crime* or *punishment*, *difference* or *eminence*, are put in the Genitive; as,

Δὸς αὐτὸν ἡμῖν δραχμῆς, Anacreon. *Give him to us for nine pence* [3].

Γράφομαί σε μοιχείας, Lysias. *I accuse you of adultery* [4].

Διαφέρων τῶν ἄλλων, Plato. *Different from the others.*

Χάρμα πάντων ἐπάξιον, Pindar. *A joy surpassing all.*

Part of time is put in the Genitive; as,

Θέρους τε καὶ χειμῶνος, Xen. *In summer and winter* [5].

---

[1] The primary signification of the Genitive is the *origin*, or *cause*, from which a thing proceeds, or *possession*. To these may be traced most of the uses, to which that case is applied. But in construction, it must depend either on a Substantive, or a Preposition expressed or understood.

[2] This Genitive is governed by ἐκ and ἀπὸ, sometimes expressed, as τετυγμένα ἐξ ἀδάμαντος, Theocr. ἀπὸ ξύλων πεποιημένα, Hesiod.

[3] This is governed by ἀντὶ, as ἀλλάττεσθαι τινὶ τροφὰς ἀντὶ νομίσματος, Arist. Sometimes the Dative is used; πρίασθαι βουσὶ, Lucian.

[4] This is governed by περὶ, as διώκω σε περὶ θανάτου, Xen. These words are sometimes put in the Dative, ζημιώσαντος πεντήκοντα ταλάντοις, Her.

[5] A Preposition is often used: διὰ νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας, Plato. When the Dative is used, it is governed by ἐν understood, and sometimes expressed: ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει, Thucydides.

Exclamations of *grief* and *surprise* are put in the Genitive; as,

Τῆς μωρίας, Aristoph. *What folly* [1] *!*

Comparatives are followed by a Genitive; as,

Ἀναρχίας μεῖζον οὐκ ἔστι κακὸν, Sophocles. *There is no greater evil than anarchy* [2].

Verbs signifying the *senses*, or the *passions*, &c. are followed by a Genitive; as,

Τῶν μαρτύρων ἀκηκόατε, Isoc. *You have heard the witnesses* [3].

---

[1] Οἴμοι is often prefixed, as οἴμοι τῶν ἐμῶν ἐγὼ κακῶν, Eurip. i. e. ἕνεκα.

[2] This Genitive is governed by ἀντὶ or πρό. *Than* after a Comparative is often expressed by ἤ, as τί γένοιτ' ἂν ἕλκος μεῖζον, ἢ φίλος κακὸς, Soph.

The Comparative μᾶλλον is sometimes understood, as καλὸν τὸ μὴ ζῆν ἐστιν, ἢ ζῆν ἀθλίως, Menander.

Perhaps the Genitive after the Comparative may be considered as the Case Absolute: thus ἀναρχίας (οὔσης und.) *anarchy existing*, *there is no greater evil.*

Perhaps too, ἤ after a Comparative may be considered as the Subjunctive of εἰμί. On that principle, the resolution of the two last examples will be: *let there be*, or *if there be a bad friend, what can be a greater sore? If it be* necessary *to live miserably, not to live is desirable.*

[3] Many of these are frequently found with an Accusative. Those of *seeing* always, as ὁρῶ τὸν καιρὸν, Isoc.

Ἀκούω, signifying *to hear* oneself called, or simply *to be called*, has the construction of Verbs of existence, as οὐτ' ἀκούσομαι κακὸς, Soph. It is often used with the Adverbs εὖ, κακῶς, and καλῶς, and followed by ὑπὸ or παρὰ with a Genitive, as κακῶς ἀκούειν ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν, Isoc. Thus Cicero, *Est hominis ingenui velle benè audire ab omnibus.* So Milton, Or hearst thou rather pure ethereal stream.

Τίς οὐκ ἂν ἀγάσαιτο τῆς ἀρετῆς, Dem. *Who would not admire virtue*[1]?

Τὸ ἐρᾶν τῶν σωφρόνων, Æschines. *To love the modest*[2].

A Noun and Participle are put *absolute* in the Genitive; as,

Ἡλίου τέλλοντος, Soph. *The sun rising*[3].

---

[1] Thus Virgil, *Justitiæne priùs mirer, belline laborum?*

[2] To these may be added Verbs signifying *to abstain, to ask, to attain, to begin, to care, to cease, to command, to conquer, to despise, to differ, to endeavour, to fill, to neglect, to remember, to restrain, to separate, to share, to spare;* and in general those, which imply *of* or *from*, and may be followed by ἐκ and ἀντί. But many of these are found with other cases.

The Latin language has imitated this construction: thus *Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum*, Hor. *Tempus desistere pugnæ*, Virg. &c.

[3] This construction may in general be considered as expressing the *cause* of the event, which is the subject of the sentence. Thus in the sentence, *Libertate oppressâ, nihil est quod speremus*, Cic. What is the *cause* of that state of desperation? *The destruction of liberty.* In *nil desperandum Teucro duce*, Hor. What is the *cause* of that confidence? *The direction of Teucer.* This is by some grammarians, but improperly, called, the case of *consequence.* It is governed by ἐκ, ἐπὶ or ὑπὸ understood, and sometimes expressed, ἀϋσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν, Hom. Thus Ovid, *Nullo sub indice.*

From this solution it will follow that the case *absolute* will vary according to the nature of the Prepositions, which govern it. Hence we find the Dative and Accusative in that sense; as Διὶ ὡς τερπικεραύνῳ χωομένῳ, Hom. evidently governed by ὑπό. The Attics often use the Accusative governed by a Preposition under-

The Genitive is often governed by a Substantive or a Preposition understood; as,

Πιεῖν ὕδατος, Her. (μέρος und.) *To drink some water* [1].

Μακάριος τῆς τύχης, Aristoph. (ἕνεκα und.) *Happy by his fortune* [2].

---

stood, as τέκν' εἰ φανέντ' ἄελπτα, Soph. ἐνταῦθα δὴ τρία ὄντα φρούρια, Xen. Thus the three cases, with which Prepositions are joined, may be used *absolutely;* in some writers they are used promiscuously, even in the same sentence.

To the Accusative must be referred most of those instances, which are said to be in the Nominative, as δέον, ἐξὸν, παρὸν, &c. Those, which are really in the Nominative, may be construed upon common principles; such as that in Hom. Il. I. 171, where ἐὼν refers to the Nominative of the Verb εἶω. In other instances, a Verb must be understood; but that anomaly is very unfrequent in good writers, though in use among the modern Greeks, as μισεύοντας ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, ἔπεσεν ἡ στέγη τοῦ σπιτιοῦ σου, *As I was coming out of the church, the roof of your house fell.* And yet some instances are found in Latin: *Ceteræ philosophorum disciplinæ,—eas nihil adjuvare arbitror,* Cic.

Nam nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labos,
Omne quod est interea tempus, priusquàm id rescitum est, lucro est, Ter.

[1] Thus in French, *boire de l'eau, du vin,* &c.

[2] Thus in Latin, *Fortunatus laborum,* Virg. *Lassus maris et viarum,* Hor. *Sunt lacrymæ rerum,* Virg.

The Genitive of Substantives is often used for an Adjective, in the New Testament and in the Septuagint, in imitation of the Hebrew idiom; thus ἄνθρωπος τῆς ἁμαρτίας, *the man of sin,* for *the sinful man.* This mode has been lately adopted in the English language.

Dative [1].

The *instrument* and *manner* of an action are put in the Dative [2]; as,

Ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις, Oracle to Philip. *Fight with silver weapons, and you will conquer the world.*

Ἤλασε ξίφει καὶ ἔπεφνε δόλῳ, Hom. *He struck him with a sword, and killed him by stratagem* [3].

Verbs signifying to *accompany* or *follow*, to *blame*, to *converse*, to *pray*, to *use*, are followed by a Dative; as,

Τῷ νῆες ἕποντο, Hom. *Him ships followed.*

Πίστους ἡγοῦ τοὺς τοῖς ἁμαρτανομένοις ἐπιτιμῶντας, Plutarch. *Think those faithful, who reprove your faults.*

Σοφοῖς ὁμιλων, κἀυτὸς ἐκβήσει σοφὸς, Menander. *Conversing with the wise, you yourself will become wise.*

---

[1] This case is generally used as the Dative in Latin. It expresses the object, *to* which the action is directed, or *for* which it is intended. It implies *acquisition* and *loss*. It is placed after εἰμὶ in the sense of *habeo*, and after words signifying *likeness*, *agreement*, *trust*, *resistance*, *relation*, &c. It follows verbs compounded with ἀντὶ, ἐν, ἐπὶ, παρὰ, πρὸς, σὺν, ὑπό. It is frequently governed by ἐν, ἐπὶ, σὺν, or some other Preposition, understood.

[2] This case in these instances may be called the Ablative; and the analogy with the Latin will be preserved.

[3] Instead of the Dative, the Prepositions διὰ, ἐν, ἐπὶ, κατὰ are sometimes used with their proper cases, as ἐπαίρεσθαι ἐπὶ πλούτῳ, Xen. ἐν βέλει πληγεὶς, Eurip.

To this rule may be referred the *excess* or *deficiency of measure*, as ἀνθρώπων μακρῷ ἄριστος, Her.

Εὔχεσθαι Διΐ, Hesiod. *To pray to God* [1].

Προβάτοις χρῆσθαι, Xen. *To use sheep* [2].

Neuter Adjectives in τον and τεον govern the *Person* in the Dative, and the *Thing* in the Case of the Verb, from which they are derived; as,

Τί ἂν αὐτῷ ποιητέον εἴη, Xen. *What must I do?*

Ὑμῖν ταῦτα πρακτέον, Dem. *You must do these things* [3].

Ὁ αὐτὸς, *the same*, is followed by a Dative; as,

Τῆς αὐτῆς εἰσὶ ζημίας ἄξιοι συγκρύπτοντες τοῖς ἐξαμαρτάνουσι, Isoc. *Those, who conceal, are deserving of the same punishment as those, who commit, a fault* [4].

---

[1] Δέομαι requires a Genitive of the Person, as δεήσομαι ὑμῶν, Æsch.

[2] Many Verbs have a Dative of the *person*, and a Genitive of the *thing*, as ἀμφισβητῶ, κοινωνέω, μεταδίδωμι, μετέχω, συγγινώσκω, φθονῶ; and the Impersonals δεῖ, μέλει, μεταμέλει, μέτεστι, προσήκει; as ὧν ἐγώ σοι οὐ φθονήσω, Xen. σοὶ παιδῶν τί δεῖ, Eurip. But this Gen. will easily be referred to the government of a Preposition.

[3] These Adjectives imply *necessity*, and have the force of the Latin Gerund. The whole construction has been imitated in Latin: *Quam viam nobis quoque ingrediendum sit*, Cic. *Æternas quoniam pœnas in morte timendum*, Lucretius.

They sometimes agree with the Substantives, as εὑρητέος νοῦς, Soph. περιοπτέη ἐστὶν ἡ Ἑλλὰς, Her.

[4] Σὺν is here understood. Thus in Latin, *Idem facit occidenti*, Hor. *Et nunc ille eadem nobis juratus in arma*, Ovid.

Accusative [1].

The Accusative is of universal use, with κατὰ understood [2]; as,

Δεινὸς μάχην, Æschylus. *Terrible in fight.*

Πειρῶ τὸ μὲν σῶμα εἶναι φιλόπονος, τὴν δὲ ψυχὴν φιλόσοφος, Isoc. *Endeavour to be in body fond of labor, and in mind a lover of wisdom* [3].

Verbs signifying *to do* or *speak well* or *ill*, *to give* or *take away*, *to admonish*, *to clothe*, govern an Accusative of the Person, and another of the Thing [4]; as,

Πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐποίησε, Isoc. *He conferred many services on the city* [5].

---

[1] The Accusative expresses the *object* of the action. It is, therefore, as in Latin, governed either by a Verb Active, or by a Preposition expressed or understood.

As in Latin, Verbs of *entreating*, *concealing* and *teaching* govern two Accusatives. Verbs Neuter also often assume an Active signification; and both are followed by an Accusative of their own signification.

The Accusative seems to be the favorite Case of the Attics, who frequently use it for the Genitive and the Dative.

[2] Or διὰ, εἰς, περὶ, πρός. Κατὰ is of the most general signification, as it embraces the *parts*; *qualities* and *relations*; διὰ is applied to the *cause*; εἰς, περὶ, and πρὸς to *motion*. They are sometimes expressed, as ὃς κατὰ σῶμα καλὸς, κατὰ νοῦν δ' αὖ ἐστὶν ἄμορφος, Epigr.

[3] This construction is frequent in Latin poetry: *Crinem soluta*, Virg. *Humeros amictus*, Hor.

[4] One of these Accusatives is governed by κατὰ understood.

[5] To the Accusative of the *thing* are frequently substituted the

Εἴργασμαι κακὰ τὸν οἶκον, Thuc. *I have done evil to the house.*

Ἀποστερεῖ με τὰ χρήματα, Isoc. *He deprives me of my property.*

Ταῦτα σε ὑπομιμνήσκω, Thucydides. *I put you in mind of these things.*

Εἵματά με ἐξέδυσαν, Hom. *They stripped me of my clothes* [1].

Distance and *space* are put in the Accusative; as,

Ἔφεσος ἀπέχει ἀπὸ Σαρδέων τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν, Xen. *Ephesus is distant from Sardis three days journey.*

Verbs Passive.

Verbs of a *Passive* signification are followed by a Genitive governed by ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ, παρὰ, or πρός [2]; as,

Ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται, Isoc. *The understanding is impaired by wine.*

Adverbs εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς; as παρόντας μὲν τοὺς φίλους δεῖ εἰ πράττειν, ἀπόντας δε εὐλογεῖν, Epict. Μὴ δρᾶ τοὺς τεθνηκότας κακῶς, Soph. The Verb alone, implying *treatment*, may have the same construction, as Ζεύς με ταῦτ' ἔδρασεν, Aristoph.

[1] Verbs of *adjuring* and *swearing* are also found with two Accusatives, as ὁρκίζω σε οὐρανὸν, Orpheus. Thus in Latin, *Hæc eadem Terram, Mare, Sidera juro*, Virg.

A change of Voice implies a change in the Case of the *Person*; but the Passive preserves the same Case of the *Thing*; as ἡμεῖς πλεῖστα εὐεργετούμεθα, Xen. θοιμάτιον ἐκδυόμενος, Dem. Thus in Latin, *Induitur faciem cultumque Dianæ*, Ovid. *Inscripti nomina regum*, Virg.

[2] The Preposition is often understood; as ἡττᾶσθαι τῶν συμφορῶν, Isoc.

Τέθνηκεν ὑφ' ὑμῶν, Xen. *He was killed by you* [1].

Infinitive.

The Infinitive Mood is used to express the *cause* or *end* of an action; as,

Τίς σφωὲ ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι, Hom. *Who induced them to fight* [2]?

The Pronoun Accusative, before the Infinitive, is frequently omitted; as,

Ἔφη ζητεῖν, (ἑαυτὸν und.) Plato. *He said that he was inquiring* [3].

The Infinitive is often preceded or followed by a Nominative; as,

---

[1] Thus in Latin, *Torqueor infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat*, Ovid. *Nihil valentius à quo intereat*, Cic.

Some Verbs, which in the Active are followed by the Genitive or Dative of the *person*, and the Accusative of the *thing*, are preceded in the Passive by the Nominative of the *person*; as οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτετραμμένοι φυλακήν, Thuc. *They who were intrusted with the defence of the Athenians*, or *they to whom the defence of the Athenians was intrusted.* Thus τὴν ἐκ χειρῶν ἁρπάζομαι, Eurip.

[2] Similar to this is the English idiom. The Latin uses *ut* or *quo* with a Subjunctive. Sometimes in Poetry it admits the Greek construction, as, *Dederatque comas diffundere ventis*, Virg.

[3] Thus in Latin, *Sed reddere posse negabat*, (*se* und.) Virg. The Infinitive Mood and the preceding Verb, generally, but not always, relate to the same person; εἴτις σοῦ λαβόμενος εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον ἐπάγοι, φάσκων ἀδίκειν, (σὲ und.) Plato. *Nos abiisse rati*, (*eos* und.) Virg.

Σοφοκλῆς ἔφη, αὐτὸς μὲν οἵους δεῖ ποιεῖν, Εὐριπίδης δὲ οἷοί εἰσι, Arist. *Sophocles said that he made men such as they ought to be; Euripides, such as they are.*

Ἔφησε φίλος εἶναι, Plutarch. *He said that he was a friend* [1].

Instead of the Infinitive preceded by the Accusative, the Indicative preceded by ὅτι or ὡς [2] is commonly used; as,

Γνῶθι ὅτι ἐγὼ ἀληθῆ λέγω, Xen. *Know that I speak truth.*

---

[1] Thus in Latin, *Rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos*, Ovid.

[2] Ὅτι and ὡς are really Pronouns: the former the Neuter of ὅστις, ἥτις; the latter the same as ὅς, in an adverbial form. This will clearly explain the construction: γνῶθι ὅτι, *know* that; ἐγὼ ἀληθῆ λέγω, *I speak truth.* Λέγω ὡς, *I say* that or thus: ἐκεῖνος οὐ πολεμεῖ, *he does not make war.* It is not necessary that τὶς should be always joined with ὅς. We find in Homer, Γιγνώσκων ὅ οἱ αὐτὸς ὑπείρεχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων: that is, Γιγνώσκων ὅ, *Knowing this: Apollo stretched his hand over him.*

Ὅτι is sometimes used at the end of a sentence in a manner, which strongly elucidates this explanation: ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀποδώσεις, οἶδ' ὅτι, Aristoph. *But you will not restore it, I know* that.

Sometimes ὅτι is added to strengthen the force of another Pronoun, a practice common to the best Greek and Latin writers: ἀλλ' οὖν ἔγωγ' οὐ παύσομαι, τοῦτ' ἴσθ' ὅτι, Aristoph. *Hoc ipsum scias.*

The Greeks in narrations frequently use the Present tense, because ὅτι introduces the words of the person, who is the subject of the narrative. But the Latins, in the idiom of the Accusative and Infinitive, place the Verb in the Perfect tense.

Ὅτι sometimes signifies *that*, or *to the end that.* In this sense the Latin *uti*, generally shortened into *ut*, is the same word. Here it is still the Pronoun, and the full expression is διὰ ὅτι,

Λέγω ὡς ἐκεῖνος οὐ πολεμεῖ, Dem. *I say that he does not make war* [1].

The Infinitive is used with or without a Preposition, for the Latin Gerunds and Supines; as,

Ἐπιστάμενος πολεμίζειν, Hom. *Skilled in the art of war* [2].

Ἐν τῷ μαθεῖν, Soph. *In learning* [3].

Ἱκανὸς εἰπεῖν καὶ πρᾶξαι, Lysias. *Qualified to speak and to act* [4].

---

for that, for this. The two words often coalesce, and become διότι. Thus Shakespeare, *For that I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines lag of a brother.*

Sometimes ὅτι signifies elliptically *what is the reason why;* as, εἶπον ὅτι τόσσον ἐχώσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, Hom. Here the full expression is, εἴπωι τί ἐστιν αἴτιον ὅτι—*let him say what is the reason for this, Phœbus is so enraged;* or διὰ ὅτι.

It is likewise frequently used for *because,* and is there too governed by διὰ, *for this reason.*

These observations will easily suggest an analogical solution of the origin and use of the word in other languages.

[1] This construction has seldom been imitated in Latin. But ὅτι has been rendered by *quòd, quia,* and even *quoniam* in the Vulgate, a translation, which disgusted the classical reader, and which was happily succeeded by the more elegant versions of Beza and of Castalio. Yet we find some instances of that use of *quòd. Equidem scio jam filius quòd amet meus,* Ter. *Præmoneo, nunquam scripta quòd illa legat,* Ovid.

[2] So in Latin, *Et jam tempus equùm fumantia solvere colla,* Virg. for *solvendi.*

[3] *Cantare pares,* Virg. for *cantando.*

[4] *At rubus et sentes, tantummodo lædere natæ,* Ovid, for *ad lædendum.*

Πιστοὺς πέμπει ἐπισκοπεῖν, Xen. *He sends trusty men to examine* [1].

Κάλλιστα ἰδεῖν, Xen. *Most beautiful to behold* [2].

The Infinitive of the Present, Future, and Aorists, preceded by the Verb μέλλω, expresses the Future; as,

Μέλλω τεθνάναι, Plato. *I am to die* [3].

The Infinitive of many Verbs is preceded by ἔχω, in the sense of δύναμαι; as,

Μηδὲν ἔχουσιν εἰπεῖν, Dem. *They have nothing to say* [4].

The Infinitive is often governed by another Verb in an Imperative sense, understood; as,

Μήτε συγ' ἀθανάτοισι μάχεσθαι, Hom. (ὁρᾶ, *beware*, und.) *Nor contend thou with the immortal Gods* [5].

The Infinitive is sometimes put *absolutely*, without another Verb expressed; as,

Ὡς ἁπλῶς εἰπεῖν, Dem. *To speak plainly.*

Δοκεῖν ἐμοὶ, Her. *As it appears to me.*

Μικροῦ δεῖν, Isoc. *Nearly* [6].

---

[1] *Semper in Oceanum mittit me quærere gemmas*, Propertius, for *quæsitum.*

[2] *Niveus videri*, Hor. for *visu.*

[3] More congenial is the French idiom, *je dois mourir.* It exactly expresses a sense of μέλλω, which refers to *probability*, and is applied to any time, as τὰ μέλλετ' ἀκουέμεν, Hom. *Vous devez l'avoir entendu.*

[4] Thus in Latin, *De Diis neque ut sint, neque ut non sint, habeo dicere*, Cic.

[5] Thus in Italian, *non dir niente*, take care *to say nothing.*

[6] The Infinitive is sometimes understood, as ὀλίγου παρεδόθη, Lysias. (δεῖν und.) συνέλοντι, Dem. (φράσαι und.)

Participle.

The Participle is often elegantly preceded by the Verbs εἰμὶ, γίνομαι, ὑπάρχω, ἔχω [1]; as,

Χάρις χάριν ἐστὶν ἡ τίκτουσ' ἀεὶ, Soph. *A kindness always produces a kindness* [2].

Οὐκ ἐχθρὸς ὑπῆρχεν ὤν, Dem. *He was not an enemy.*

Τὸν λόγον σου θαυμάσας ἔχω, Plato. *I have admired your speech* [3].

With a Participle τυγχάνω signifies *by chance*; λανθάνω, *privately* or *ignorantly*; φθάνω, *previously*; as,

Ἔφη τυχεῖν ἐὼν, Her. *He said he chanced to be.*

Ἐλάθομεν διαφέροντες, Plato. *We were not aware that we differed* [4].

---

[1] The Participle is sometimes used alone, εἰμὶ being understood, as μήκων κάρη βάλεν, ἧτ' ἐνὶ κήπῳ βριθομένη, Hom. (ἐστὶ und. *A poppy bends the head, which in a garden is weighed down.* This ellipsis is found in Latin, not only in the Poets, but in the Historians, particularly in Tacitus. To this construction may be generally referred what is called the Nominative absolute. Thus φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα, Soph. (ἦν und.) *Guard was blaming guard.* σωθεὶς δὲ, παῖδας ἐξ ἐμῆς ὁμοσπόρου κτησάμενος, Eurip. (εἶ und.)

[2] Thus in Latin, *Quòs videas esse bibentes*, Plaut: *Est loquens Socrates*, Cic.

[3] This is imitated in the Latin Participle Passive, *Neque ea res falsum me habuit*, Curtius. Similar to this are the French and English idioms.

[4] Thus in Latin, *Nec vixit malè, qui natus moriensque fefellit*, Hor.

Φθάνω τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετῶν, Xen. *I anticipate my friends in conferring benefits.*

The Participle is used after δῆλος, φανερὸς, ἀφανὴς, &c. as,

Αὐτὸς τοῦτο ποιῶν φανερὸς ἦν, Arist. *He manifestly did this.*

The Participle is used instead of the Infinitive, after Verbs signifying *to persevere, to desist, to perceive,* or an *affection of the mind;* as,

Τὴν εἰρήνην ἄγοντες διατελοῦσιν, Isoc. *They continue preserving peace* [1].

Θεὸν οὐ λήξω προστάτην ἔχων, Soph. *I shall not cease having God for my defender.*

Ἴσθι ἀφιγμένη, Aristoph. *Know that thou art come.*

Μέμνησο ἄνθρωπος ὤν, Simonides. *Remember that you are a man.*

Ὁ θεὸς πολλάκις χαίρει τοὺς μὲν μικροὺς μεγάλους ποιῶν, τοὺς δὲ μεγάλους μικρούς, Xen. *God is often pleased to make the little great, and the great little* [2].

---

[1] The English idiom is perfectly similar. Some instances occur in Latin, *Scit peritura ratis,* Statius, *Sensit medios delapsus in hostes,* Virg.

[2] Σύνοιδα is found with various cases: ξύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ σόφος ἄν, Plato. συνήδει περὶ τῶν χρημάτων, Isoc. ἐμαυτῷ ξυνήδειν οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ, Plato.

This last expression must be referred to the force of ATTRACTION, which is particularly exerted on Participles. *Attraction* is indeed of universal influence in Greek construction. It seems as if, on many occasions, of two words relating to each other, but in different constructions, the Greeks wished one only to be in a particular case, and the other to be *attracted* by it in the same case.

A few additional instances will be here ~~added.~~ Οὐδενὶ πώποτ' *given.*

ADVERBS

are followed by the Genitive, Dative, or Accusative[1]; either because they are originally Nouns, or because those cases are governed by a Preposition understood.

Examples of the former:

Πλήν, *rejection*, πλὴν ἐμοῦ, Æsch. *Excepting me*[2].

Χάριν, *for the sake*, χάριν Ἕκτορος, Hom. *For the sake of Hector.*

οὐδ' αἰσχρῶς οὐδ' ἀκλεῶς ἀπέβη, τοὺς ἱκέτας ἐλεήσαντι, Isoc. *It is not considered as disgraceful or inglorious in any one to pity the suppliant.* ἐλεήσαντι is here attracted into the case of οὐδενί. Σκοπούμενος εὗρισκον οὐδαμῶς ἂν ἄλλως τοῦτο διαπραξάμενος, Isoc. *Having considered, I found that I could not otherwise execute the business.* διαπραξάμενος is attracted into the case of σκοπούμενος. Οὔτε νῦν μοι μεταμέλει οὕτως ἀπολογησαμένῳ, Plato. *I do not now repent having thus defended myself;* for ἀπολογήσασθαι. Thus in Latin, *Sed non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulanti*, Fabius.

A Noun between two Verbs is frequently *attracted* into the case of that Verb, to which it has less relation. Thus ἔγνων δημοκρατίαν, ὅτι ἀδύνατός ἐστιν ἑτέρων ἄρχειν, Thuc. for ἔγνων ὅτι δημοκρατία. Φράσατέ μοι τὸν δεσπότην, ὅπου 'στί, Aristoph. for ὅπου ὁ δεσπότης. Thus in Latin, *Servum meum miror, ubi sit*, Plaut. *Hæc me, ut confidam, faciunt*, Cic. *Istud fac me ut sciam*, Ter.

[1] Ἴδε and ἰδού, *behold*, which are sometimes, like the Latin *en* and *ecce*, found with a Nominative, are really Verbs, and govern the Accusative; as, ἰδού με, Eurip.

[2] Πλὴν sometimes assumes the nature of a Disjunctive, and is followed by every case, according to the government of the Verb, with which it is connected; as, οὐδὲν ἐστι ἄλλο φάρμακον, πλὴν λόγος, Isoc. οὐ θέμις πλὴν τοῖς σοφοῖς λέγειν, Aristoph.

Χωρὶς, *separation*, χωρὶς τῶν ανδρῶν, Her. *Without the men.*
Τοῦ Διὸς ἐνώπιον, Plut. *In the sight of God.*

Examples of the latter:

Ἄνευ ὀνομάτων, Plato. (ἀπὸ und.) *Without names.*
Ἅμα λαῷ, Hom. (σὺν und.) *With the people.*
Μὰ μὰ [1] τόδε σκῆπτρον, Hom. (ἐπὶ und.) *I swear by this sceptre* [2].

Adverbs of *time* are changed by the Poets into Adjectives; as,

Οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὕδειν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα, Hom. *A man of counsel ought not to sleep the whole night* [3].

Adverbs of *quality* are elegantly joined with the Verbs ἔχω, πάσχω, ποιέω, φέρω, φύω, χράομαι, &c. as,

Ἡδέως ἔχε πρὸς ἅπαντας, Isoc. *Be pleasant to all.*
Εὖ πάσχειν, εὖ ποιεῖν, Dem. *To receive, to confer, benefits.*

Two or more *Negatives* strengthen the Negation; as,

Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν, Eurip. *There is nothing.*
Οὐδέποτε οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δεόντων, Dem. *Nothing that is necessary will ever be done* [4].

---

[1] Μὰ generally *denies*, unless it is joined with ναί; νὴ *affirms*, unless joined with a Negative.

[2] The Preposition is sometimes expressed: ἑκὰς ἀπ' ἐωϋτῶν, Her. μέχρις ἐπ' ἐμοῦ, Hom. τῆλε ἀπὸ σχεδίης, Hom. ἅμα σὺν αὐτοῖς, Plut.

[3] Thus in Latin, *Nec minùs Æneas se matutinus agebat*, Virg. *Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile*, Hor.

[4] In Latin, two *Negatives* make an *Affirmative;* yet the Greek idiom has been imitated: *Neque tu haud dicas tibi non prædictum*, Ter. In Plautus this licence is frequent.

PREPOSITIONS

govern the Genitive, Dative, or Accusative [1].

---

[1] The principal relations of things to one another are expressed in Greek by three cases; *origin* and *possession* by the Genitive, *acquisition* and *communication* by the Dative, and *action* by the Accusative. The other relations, of *time* and *place*, *cause* and *effect*, *motion* and *rest*, *connexion* and *opposition*, are expressed by PREPOSITIONS.

In the origin of language and of civilization PREPOSITIONS were few; but when the progress of arts increased the relations of things, they became more numerous. In modern ages, when the extension of Mathematical, and the improvements in Philosophical, Science have produced new combinations of language, and required a greater precision of expression, the number of Prepositions has been necessarily increased.

But that great variety, which became expedient in modern times, has been applied to the Greek language, and produced some confusion and difficulty to the learner. Twenty different meanings have been assigned to a Greek Preposition; nor were those meanings marked with slight shades of difference: the same Preposition has been made to bear the most opposite senses: *to* and *from*, *for* and *against*, *above* and *below*.

Some successful efforts have lately been made to clear these perplexities. *One* primary, natural sense has been assigned to each Preposition: to that sense may be referred all the other significations, arising from analogical or figurative relations, easily flowing from it, and regulated by the case, to which the Preposition is prefixed. From the combinations of the Prepositions with the different cases arises that variety, which forms one of the beauties of the Greek language. But that variety is consistent.

The meaning then of the Preposition adapts itself to the use of the Case. The primary and natural meaning of ὑπὸ is *under*. The Accusative is used after words signifying *motion*; hence ὑπὸ Ἴλιον

Genitive.

Ἀντὶ, *For.*

For: χάρις ἀντὶ χάριτος, Eurip. *Favor for favor.*
Instead of: εἰρήνη ἀντὶ πολέμου, Dem. *Peace instead of war.*

Ἀπὸ, *From.*

From: ἡδὺ θάλασσαν ἀπὸ γῆς ὁρᾶν, Epict. *It is sweet to behold the sea from land.*
After: ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕπνου, Thuc. *After sleep.*

ἦλθε, Hom. *He came* under *the walls of Troy.* The Genitive implies *influence* or *origin;* thus. ὑπὸ καύματος, Hesiod. Under *the influence of heat.* The Dative expresses the *instrument* or *manner;* hence χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσιν ἅλουσα, Hom. *Taken* under, *or by our hands.* Before the Genitive and the Dative it confines itself to a state of *rest.* Thus simple and uniform are the uses, to which it is applied; yet Grammarians have not scrupled to give it the most discordant significations of *under* and *upon, to* and *from, for* and *against, before* and *behind.*

Μετὰ signifies *with.* Prefixed to the Genitive and Dative it is confined to that meaning. When with an Accusative it implies *motion,* it is succession of place or time, in close affinity or conjunction *with* its object; thus μετ' ἴχνια βαῖνε, Hom. *He went close* with *her steps,* i. e. after her steps.

Ἐπὶ, *upon,* with a Genitive, signifies *situation* upon; with a Dative, *close* upon; with an Accusative, *motion tending* upon; &c.

In the Table and Synopsis of the Prepositions, the learner will easily and profitably trace the analogy of the different significations to the primitive meaning of each. The significations here given are few: but it is hoped that they will solve the greatest number of the instances of that important part of Greek construction.

Ἐξ or ἐκ [1], *Out of.*

Out of: Αἴας ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἄγεν νῆας, Hom. *Ajax brought ships out of Salamis.*

From: ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐς θάλασσαν, Her. *From sea to sea.*

After: ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας, Her. *After the naval fight.*

Πρὸ, *For.*

For: πρὸ πατρίδος ἀποθνήσκειν, Her. *To die for our country.*

Before: πρὸ θυρῶν φαίνετ' ἡμῖν, Aristoph. *He appeared to us before the door.*

Dative.

Ἐν, *In.*

In: ἐν τῷ Θεῷ τὸ τέλος ἐστὶ, Dem. *The end is in God.*

Σὺν, *With.*

With: σὺν Θεῷ, Her. *With God.*

Accusative.

Εἰς or ἐς, *Into.*

Into: εἰς ἄστυ καταβαίνειν, Isoc. *To descend into the city.*

Genitive and Accusative.

Διὰ, *Thro'.*

Thro': G. διὰ χειμῶνος, Xen. *Thro' the winter.*

A. διὰ πόντον, Pind. *Thro' the sea.*

After: G. διὰ μακροῦ χρόνου, Æschyl. *After a long time.*

On account of: A. διὰ σὲ, Soph. *On account of you.*

---

[1] As a Greek word cannot properly end in a Mute, it is probable that ἐξ was the original word, which lost ς before a Consonant, and was softened into ἐκ.

Κατὰ, *According to.*

Under: G. δῦναι κατὰ τῆς γῆς, Plato. *To go under the earth.*
Thro': G. κατὰ στρατοῦ, Her. *Thro' the army.*
Against: G. κατὰ τῆς πόλεως, Æsch. *Against the city.*
According to: A. κατὰ λόγον ζῆν, Arist. *To live according to reason.*
In: A. ἐζέσθην κατὰ κλισμούς, Hom. *They sat in seats.*

Ὑπὲρ, *Over.*

Above: G. ὑπὲρ γῆς ἐστι; Eurip. *Is he above ground?*
For: G. θνήσκω ὑπὲρ σέθεν, Eurip. *I die for you.*
Over: A. ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον, Her. *Over the house.*
Beyond: A. δύναμις ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον, Her. *A power beyond that of man.*

Dative and Accusative.

Ἀνὰ, *Thro'.*

Upon: D. εὕδει ἀνὰ σκάπτῳ Διὸς αἰετὸς, Pind. *The eagle sleeps upon the sceptre of Jove* [1].
Thro': A. ἀνὰ ὄρη, Xen. *Thro' the mountains* [2].

Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

Ἀμφὶ, *About.*

On account of: G. πίδακος ἀμφὶ μάχεσθον, Hom. *They fought on account of a spring.*
About: G. ἀμφὶ πόλιος οἴχουσι, Her. *They dwell about the city.*

---

[1] A Dative after ἀνὰ is used by the Poets, and is commonly expressed by *upon*.

[2] Ἀνὰ signifies motion *upward*, κατὰ motion *downward*. So their corresponding Adverbs ἄνω and κάτω signify *upwards* and *downwards*.

Ἀνὰ is sometimes used adverbially in a *distributive* sense. Thus ὕδατος ἀνὰ εἴκοσι μέτρα, Hom. *Twenty measures of water to one of wine.* In this sense ἀνὰ is used in medical prescriptions.

Concerning: G. φάμεν ἀμφὶ δαιμόνων καλὰ, Pind. *To speak well concerning the gods.*

About: D. ἀμφὶ σώματι, Æschyl. *About the body.*

On account of: D. ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πάσχειν, Hom. *To suffer on account of a woman.*

About: A. ἀμφὶ Τροίαν, Soph. *About Troy.*

Ἐπὶ, *Upon.*

Upon: G. ἐπὶ θρόνου ἐκαθέζετο, Xen. *He was sitting upon a throne.*

On account of: D. οὐκ ἔστι σοφοῦ ἐπὶ τοῖς προγόνοις μεγὰ φρονῆσαι, Isoc. *It is not the part of a wise man to think highly of himself on account of his ancestors.*

Upon: D. ἐφ' ἵππῳ, Xen. *Upon a horse.*

Near: D. ἐπὶ στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ, Thuc. *Near the mouth of the river.*

To: A. ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, Hom. *Go to dinner.*

On: A. ἐπὶ γαῖαν, Hesiod. *On earth.*

Μετὰ, *With.*

With: G. μετὰ τέχνης, Isoc. *With art.*

Among: D. αὐτὸς μετὰ πρώτοισι πονεῖτο, Hom. *He labored among the foremost* [1].

To: A. Ζεὺς ἔβη μετὰ δαῖτα, Hom. *Jupiter went to a feast.*

After: A. οἱ νόμοι μετὰ τὸν Θεὸν σώζουσι τὴν πόλιν, Dem. *The laws, after God, preserve the state.*

Παρὰ, *Near.*

From: G. οὐ παρὰ φιλαργύρου χάριν δεῖ ἐπιζητεῖν, Plut. *We must not seek a favor from a miser.*

At: D. παρ' ὄχθαις, Anacr. *At the banks.*

Near: A. βῆ, παρὰ θῖνα θαλάσσης, Hom. *He went near the sea shore.*

To: A. παρὰ σὲ ἔρχομαι, Xen. *I come to you.*

---

[1] It is found with a Dative in poetry only.

Above: A. παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα, Xen. *Above the other animals.*
Against: A. παρὰ φύσιν, Eurip. *Against nature.*

Περὶ, *About.*

About: G. τί περὶ ψυχῆς ἐλέγομεν; Plato. *What did we say about the soul?*
For: G. ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης, Hom. *To fight for our country.*
About: D. θώρακα περὶ τοῖς στέρνοις, Xen. *A breast-plate.*
About: A. φυλακὴ περὶ τὸ σῶμα, Herr. *A guard about the body.* Xen.

Πρὸς, *Towards.*

By: G. πρὸς τῶν Θεῶν, Xen. *By the gods.*
For: G. πρὸς σοῦ, οὐδ' ἐμοῦ φράσω, Soph. *I will speak for you, not for myself.*
From: G. χρηστοῦ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς μηδὲν ὑπονόει κακὸν, Epict. *From a good man expect nothing bad.*
Towards: D. πρὸς τῷ τέλει τοῦ βίου, Æsch. *Towards the end of life.*
To: A. ἃ δ' ἄν μάθοι τις νέος, ταῦτα σώσασθαι φιλεῖ πρὸς γῆρας, Eurip. *What we learn in youth, we commonly preserve to old age.*
Against: A. πρὸς κέντρα μὴ λάκτιζε, Eurip. *Do not kick against the pricks.*

Ὑπὸ, *Under.*

Under: G. ὑπὸ νόσου ἀποθάνειν, Her. *To die under a disease.*
By: G. ὑπὸ χρήστων ἄγομαι, Aristoph. *I am harassed by my creditors.*
Under: D. ὑφ' ἡλίῳ, Eurip. *Under the sun.*
Under: A. ἀπαγαγὼν ὑπὸ φοίνικας, Xen. *Leading him under palm-trees.*

METRICAL SYNOPSIS of PREPOSITIONS.

'ΑΜΦ' 'Ελένης, Helenam propter; τῆς ἀμφὶ πόληος,
Circa urbem; ἀμφὶ σέθεν, de te; τῇδ' ἀμφὶ θυγατρὶ,
Ob natam; ἀμφ' ὤμοις, humeros circùm; ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα,
Juxta undam. 'ΑΝ' σκήπτρῳ, sceptro super; ἦλθ' ἀν' ὅμιλον,
Per turbam. 'ΑΝΤΙ' τέκνων, pro natis. Βῆ δ' 'ΑΠΟ' Τροίης,
A Trojâ; γλώσσης ἄπο, linguâ; δεῖπνον ἀφ' ὕπνου,
Post somnum; πόντου ἄπο, a ponto procul. Ἔγχος
Ἦλθε ΔΙΑ' κραδίης, per cor; διὰ δῶμα, per ædes;
Οὐ διὰ τοῦτον, ob hunc. Ἐτράπην 'ΕΚ δείπνου ὕπνονδε,
Post cœnam; ἐκ νεφελῶν, ex nubibus; ἐξ ἐμοῦ, à me.
ΕΙ'Σ γῆν, in terram. 'ΕΝ νηΐ, in navi. 'ΕΠΙ' ῥάβδου,
In baculo; κέρδει ἔπι, propter; κεῖμ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ,
In terrâ; ποταμῷ ἔπι, juxta; βάσκ' ἐπὶ νῆας,
Ad naves; ἐπὶ νῶτα, super dorsum. ΚΑΤΑ' γαίας,
Sub terrâ; κατ' ἐμοῦ, contra me; ῥεῖ κατὰ πέτρης
Ὕδωρ, per saxum; καθ' Ὅμηρον ἔειπε, secundùm;
Δῶμα κατ', in tecto. ΜΕΤΑ' τῶν, cum illis; μετὰ τοῖσιν,
Inter eos; μετὰ δαῖτ', ad cœnam; σὺν μετὰ πότμον,
Post fatum. ΠΑΡΑ' πατρὸς ἔβην, à patre; παρ' αὐτῷ
Κῦδος, apud; παρὰ ναῦς, ad naves; ἦν παρὰ δόξαν,
Contra; παρ' δύναμιν, supra vires; παρὰ κῦμα,
Juxta undam. ΠΕΡΙ' σοῦ, de te; περὶ πάτριδος αἴης,
Pro patriâ; περὶ χειρὶ, manum circùm; περὶ ἄστυ,
Circa urbem. ΠΡΟ' τέκνων, pro natis; ἦν πρὸ δόμοιο,
Ante ædes. ΠΡΟ'Σ γῆς, à terrâ; πρὸς Διὸς ὤμνυ,
Per Jovem; ἔγην πρὸς σοῦ, pro te; πρὸς κύμασι, juxta;
Πρὸς λέχος, ad lectum; πρὸς δυσμενέας μαχέσασθαι,
Contra hostes. ΣΥ'Ν τοῖς, cum illis. Ἐθνησχ' 'ΥΠΕ'Ρ ἡμῶν,
Pro nobis; κεφαλῆς ὑπερ' ἶξεν, supra; ὑπὲρ ὦμον
Ἦλθε, super; φεύγεσκεν ὑπεὶρ ἅλα, trans mare fugit.
Ἦν 'ΥΠΟ' γῆς, ὑπὸ γῆ, sub terrâ; σῶν ὑπὸ τέκνων
Ὀλλύμεθ', à natis; ἦλθον δ' ὑπὸ κῦμα, sub undas.

Conjunctions and Adverbial Conjunctions, which govern the

Indicative.

Αἴθε, εἴθε [1], *I wish*, before the Past Tenses.	Ἵνα, *where.*
Αὐτίκα, *as soon as.*	Ἵνα, *that*, Fut.
Ἄχρι & μέχρι, *as far as.*	Καίπερ, *altho'.*
Ἐπεί, Ἐπείπερ, Ἐπείτοι, } *after.*	Μέσφα, *until.*
	Μή, *lest*, Past.
	Ὅπου, *when.*
	Ὄφρα, *whilst*, Past.

Optative.

Αἴθε, εἴθε, *I wish*, Pr. and Fut.	Ἵνα, Ὄφρα, } *that*, Past.
Interrogative Particles, with ἄν.	Πῶς ἄν, *how.*

Subjunctive.

Ἄν, ἐάν, ἤν, *if.*	Κἄν, *altho'.*
Εἴπερ, *altho'.*	Ὅπως ἄν, *that.*
Ἐπάν, ἐπειδάν, *since.*	Ὅταν, *when.*
Ἕως ἄν, *until.*	Ὄφρα, *whilst*, Pr.
Ἵνα, Ὄφρα, } *that*, Pr. and Fut.	Πρίν ἄν, *before.*
	Ὡς ἄν, *that.*

Indicative and Optative.

Ὅτι, *that.*	Ὅπως, *how, that.*

---

[1] Αἴθε, εἴθε, and other Particles, are sometimes joined with the Imperfect and 2d Aorist of ὀφείλω, as αἴθ' ὄφελον ἄγαμός τε μένειν, Hom.

Indicative, Optative, and Subjunctive.

Ἄχρι, μέχρι, *until.*	Ὅπότε, Ὁπόταν, Ὅτε,	*when.*
Εἰ [1], *if.*		
Μή, *forbidding* [2].		
Μήπως, *lest.*		

Indicative, Optative, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

Ἄν, κε [3], Potential.	Πρίν, *before.*
Ἕως, *as long as.*	Ὡς, *that.*
Μήποτε, *lest.*	

---

[1] Εἰ is used by the Dramatic Poets with the Indicative and Optative only. By Homer it is used with the Subjunctive also, joined to ἄν or κε.

When εἰ is used with an Imp. or an Aor. Indicative, the Verb in the corresponding clause, preceding or following, is put in the Indic. with ἄν: as εἰ μὴ τότ' ἐπόνουν, νῦν ἂν οὐκ εὐφραινόμην, Aristoph.

[2] Μή, *forbidding*, with the *Present*, governs the Imperative, with the *Future* the Indicative, with the *Aorist*, when it refers to the Past, the Optative, when it refers to the Future, the Subjunc.

[3] These Particles, ἄν used in prose, and κε and κεν in verse, give a *Potential* sense to the Verb. Thus in the Imp. εἶχον signifies *I had*, εἶχον ἄν, *I would have*. In the 2d Aor. εἶπον means *I said*, εἶπον ἄν, *I would have said.*

The Present Optative with ἄν is often used by Tragic Writers in the sense of a Future Indic. thus μένοιμ' ἄν, Soph. *I will stay.*

Ἄν frequently signifies *soever*, as ἅπανθ' ὅσ' ἂν λέγω. Aristoph. *Whatsoever things I may say*: ὅ τι κεν κατανεύσω, Hom. *Whatever I may nod.*

Ἄν in this case follows the Noun or Particle, and precedes the Verb.

INDICATIVE, OPTATIVE, and INFINITIVE.

Ἐπειὴ, Ἐπειδὴ, } *since.* | Ὥς τε, *so that*[1].

OPTATIVE and SUBJUNCTIVE.

Ἐπεὰν, *after.* | Μὴ, *lest.*

CONJUNCTIONS *Postpositive* are γὰρ, μὲν, δὲ, τε, τοίνυν.

These are *Prepositive* and *Postpositive*, ἂν, ἄρα, δὴ, ἵνα.

The rest are *Prepositive.*

These are called *Expletive*, which are not easily translated into other languages, but have a peculiar expression, the loss of which would be discovered by a critical judge of the niceties of Greek composition: ἄρ, αὖ, γε, δὴ, δῆτα, θην, κε, κεν, μὴν, νυ, περ, που, πω, ῥα, and some others used by the Poets.

CORRESPONDING PARTICLES.

Ἐπειδὰν, *when*,—τηνικαῦτα, *then.*	Πρὶν, *before*,—ἢ, *that.*
Ἡνίκα, *when*,—τηνίκα, *then.*	Πρὶν, *before*,—πρὶν, *that.*
Ἥμος, *when*,—τῆμος, *then.*	Τότε, *then*,—ὅτε, *when.*
Ἧι, *as far*,—ταύτῃ, *so far.*	Τότε, *then*,—ὅταν, *when.*
Καθάπερ, *as*,—οὕτω, *so.*	Τότε, *then*,—ἐπειδαν, *when.*
Μὲν, *indeed*,—δὲ, *but.*	Τότε, *then*,—ἡνίκα, *when.*
Μὲν, *both*,—δὲ, *and.*	Ὡς, *as*,—οὕτω, *so.*
Ὁμοίως, *like*,—ὥσπερ, *as.*	Ὡς, *as*,—ὡσαύτως, *thus.*
Ὅπου, *where*,—ἐκεῖ, *there.*	Ὡσεὶ, *as*,—οὕτω, *so.*

[1] These have ἂν, expressed or understood, with the Optative; ὥς τε is also found with the Imperative.

PREPOSITIONS
govern the Genitive, Dative, or Accusative [1].

---

[1] The principal relations of things to one another are expressed in Greek by three cases; *origin* and *possession* by the Genitive, *acquisition* and *communication* by the Dative, and *action* by the Accusative. The other relations, of *time* and *place*, *cause* and *effect*, *motion* and *rest*, *connexion* and *opposition*, are expressed by PREPOSITIONS.

In the origin of language and of civilization PREPOSITIONS were few; but when the progress of arts increased the relations of things, they became more numerous. In modern ages, when the extension of Mathematical, and the improvements in Philosophical, Science have produced new combinations of language, and required a greater precision of expression, the number of Prepositions has been necessarily increased.

But that great variety, which became expedient in modern times, has been applied to the Greek language, and produced some confusion and difficulty to the learner. Twenty different meanings have been assigned to a Greek Preposition; nor were those meanings marked with slight shades of difference: the same Preposition has been made to bear the most opposite senses: *to* and *from*, *for* and *against*, *above* and *below*.

Some successful efforts have lately been made to clear these perplexities. *One* primary, natural sense has been assigned to each Preposition: to that sense may be referred all the other significations, arising from analogical or figurative relations, easily flowing from it, and regulated by the case, to which the Preposition is prefixed. From the combinations of the Prepositions with the different cases arises that variety, which forms one of the beauties of the Greek language. But that variety is consistent.

The meaning then of the Preposition adapts itself to the use of the Case. The primary and natural meaning of ὑπὸ is *under*. The Accusative is used after words signifying *motion*; hence ὑπὸ Ἴλιον

Genitive.

Ἀντὶ, *For.*

For: χάρις ἀντὶ χάριτος, Eurip. *Favor for favor.*

Instead of: εἰρήνη ἀντὶ πολέμου, Dem. *Peace instead of war.*

Ἀπὸ, *From.*

From: ἡδὺ θάλασσαν ἀπὸ γῆς ὁρᾶν, Epict. *It is sweet to behold the sea from land.*

After: ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕπνου, Thuc. *After sleep.*

ἦλθε, Hom. *He came* under *the walls of Troy.* The Genitive implies *influence* or *origin;* thus, ὑπὸ καύματος, Hesiod. Under *the influence of heat.* The Dative expresses the *instrument* or *manner;* hence χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσιν ἅλουσα, Hom. *Taken* under, *or by our hands.* Before the Genitive and the Dative it confines itself to a state of *rest.* Thus simple and uniform are the uses, to which it is applied; yet Grammarians have not scrupled to give it the most discordant significations of *under* and *upon, to* and *from, for* and *against, before* and *behind.*

Μετὰ signifies *with.* Prefixed to the Genitive and Dative it is confined to that meaning. When with an Accusative it implies *motion,* it is succession of place or time, in close affinity or conjunction *with* its object; thus μετ' ἴχνια βαῖνε, Hom. *He went close* with *her steps,* i. e. after her steps.

Ἐπὶ, *upon,* with a Genitive, signifies *situation* upon; with a Dative, *close* upon; with an Accusative, *motion tending* upon; &c.

In the Table and Synopsis of the Prepositions, the learner will easily and profitably trace the analogy of the different significations to the primitive meaning of each. The significations here given are few: but it is hoped that they will solve the greatest number of the instances of that important part of Greek construction.

may be this. In the grave, majestic cadence of Heroic verse Spondees are frequent; but the Iambics and Tribrachs of the language of the Stage require short syllables. Hence the doubtful vowel in φθάνω, φθίνω, τίνω, &c. is long in Homer, and short in Iambic metre. It is remarkable that the short syllable prevails, in proportion as the style approaches to that of conversation. This difference will be traced in the progress from Homer to Aristophanes.

When the syllable is lengthened before two consonants, the vowel in pronunciation assumes one of them, as δῆχ-λαγγὴ, ἐμέσ-Δευς, κατάφ-ρένα, πᾶτ-ρὸς, τῆκ-νον; or, according to some, both, as πᾶτρ-ὸς, τῆκν-ον. When the syllable remains short, the vowel concludes it, as πἄ-τρὸς, τἔ-κνον. So in Latin the first syllable in *Atlas* and *cycnus* is sometimes short, because it is pronounced *A-tlas*, *cy-cnus*.

When the vowel is followed by two consonants, the latter of which is not a liquid, or by two liquids, the syllable is long in every species of poetry. Hence if we fixed δἔ Σκάμανδρον, παρἄ ϛαθμῷ, we must observe that Κάμανδρὸν was the ancient form, and that some MSS. have παρ' ϛαθμῷ.

find.

In Latin the short syllable is scarcely ever lengthened before a mute and a liquid. Virgil has indeed *terrasquē tractusque maris*, but this is a Grecism. On the same principle we sometimes find a short vowel lengthened at the end of a word, if the next word begin with *sc*, *sp*, *sq*, *st*; but it most frequently remains short, particularly if the foot end with the word. Virgil has lengthened the short syllable in one instance, *date telā: scandite muros*; and that at the end of a hemistich, where a pause takes place. He has left the syllable short in *Ponitĕ: spes*. Lucretius, though an imitator of the Greek cadences, never lengthens the syllable, but has it short in several instances: *mollĭă strata: tenuĭă sputa, cederĕ squamigeris*. Horace uses the same practice: *præmiă scribæ, mală stultitia, mihĭ Stertinius, fornicĕ stantem*. He has it short even where the foot does

single consonant, particularly before a liquid, as πολλᾶ λισσομένω, Hom. παρᾶ ῥηγμῖνι, Hom.[1]

A short Syllable is often made long when the next word begins with a digammated vowel, as ὅς οἱ, for ϝοἱ, Hom. μέλανος οἴνοιο, for ϝοίνοιο, Hom. οὐδὲ οὓς for ϝοὺς, Hom.[2]

---

not end with the word: *velatumquĕ stolâ, sæpĕ stylum, fastidirĕ Strabonem.* It is the same in Ovid: *literă scriptâ, belluă stravit, olentiă stagna.*—Many similar passages occur in Burman's edition, who has followed the readings preferred by Heinsius: but these are taken from older editions, which have followed Aldus, who in his Latin Grammar has adopted the canon, and consequently follows the authority, of Terentianus Maurus. But no editor of Ovid has found in any MS. an instance of a short vowel lengthened.—Propertius follows the example of Ovid: *venundată Scylla, jam benĕ spondebant, tu capĕ spinosi, brachiă spectavi;* and even *consuluitquĕ striges.* [Statius has *hæc sacră stata.*] Catullus has a few examples of a lengthened syllable: *nullā spes, modō scurra, nefariā scripta.* Tibullus has a single instance, *pro segetē spicas.* It must be observed, that the practice is not common in Latin poets of placing a short vowel in that position.

dele hoc.

[1] It is generally long before ρ, which with its aspirate appears to have been doubled in pronunciation, as παρᾶῤῥηγμῖνι. This license is not confined to a liquid: ἐπειδὴ, πρῖν ἐλθεῖν, ὃ ταῦθ', ὄφιν, &c. Hom. Thus in Ennius, *Omni cura viris, uter essĕt induperator.* In Lucilius, *Intereunt, labuntur, eúntūr omnia versum.*

[2] A short vowel appears sometimes to be made long by the force of the accent: thus Homer has made the penultima in Ἰλίου long. In other instances, the same cause has shortened a long syllable, as ἕως ἐγὼ περὶ, Hom. where the last syllable in ἕως seems to be short on account of the elevation of voice on the first, although that elevation does not naturally lengthen the syllable.

When three short Syllables come together, it is necessary, for the sake of the measure in Heroic verse, that one should be made long, as ἀθάνατος, Πριαμίδης [1].

The first syllable of ἀθάνατος is long in all poetry.

One Vowel before another.

A Vowel before another does not suffer elision, as in Latin, at the end of a word, unless an Apostrophe is substituted[2].

A long Vowel, or a Diphthong, is generally shortened at the end, and sometimes at the beginning, of a word, before a vowel, as οἴκῳ ἐν, Hom. ποιεῖ, Soph. ἢ ζῶοι εἰμὲς, Theocr. [3]

Contraction.

A *contracted* Syllable is always long, as ὄφιες, ὄφις; ἱερὸς, ἱρός.

Two successive Vowels, forming two syllables, even in different words, frequently coalesce in poetry; thus θεὸς becomes a monosyllable, χρυσέῳ a dissyllable, and

---

[1] This takes place even where the three syllables are in different words, as δῖα μὲν, Hom.

[2] The elision of Diphthongs takes place in verbs only.

[3] Thus in Latin, *Nam si abest*, Lucr. *Valè inquit, an quî amant, Hylă omne, Insulaĕ Ionio, Pelĭo Ossam, Iliŏ alto, aut Athŏ aut Rhodopen, servant tĕ amice*, Virg. *Si mĕ amas*, Hor.

The Greek Dramatic writers never admit in Iambic and Trochaic metres the *hiatus*, occasioned by a vowel or diphthong at the end of one word and at the beginning of the next.

in ἦ λάθετ', ἦ οὐκ ἐνόησεν, Hom. ἦ οὐκ are pronounced as one syllable.

Composition and Derivation.

Words compounded and derived follow the quantity of their primitives, as ἄτῑμος from τῑμή, φῡγὴ from ἔφῡγον.

A, privative, is short, as ἄτιμος.

Αρι, ερι, βρι, δυς, ζα are short, as ζᾰθεος.

Penultima of Nouns and Adjectives increasing in the Genitive.

A is short, as σώμᾰτος. Except in

Nouns in αν, ᾶνος, as τιτὰν, τιτᾶνος.

The Doric Genitive, as μουσᾶων for μουσᾰ́ων.

Κῖρας, κέρᾱτος[1]; κρὰς, κρᾱτός; ψὰρ, ψᾱρός; θῴξ, θῴ-ρᾱκος; ἶραξ, ἶρᾱκος; κόρδαξ, κόρδᾱκος; νέαξ, νέᾱκος; ῥᾶξ, ῥᾰγός; σύρφαξ, σύρφᾱκος; Φαίαξ, Φαίᾱκος; φέναξ, φένᾱκος, are long.

I is short, as ἔρις, ἔρῐδος. Except in

Words of two terminations, as δελφὶν, δελφὶς, δελφῖνος.

Monosyllables, as θὶς, θῑνός; but Δὶς, Δῐός; θρὶξ, τρῐ-χός; σὶξ, σῐχός; τὶς, τῐνός, are short.

---

[1] Thus in Orpheus, Euripides, Anacreon and Oppian. Homer makes it short. This difference exists in many other words. The penult. of Comparatives in ιων is long in the Attic, short in the Ionic and Doric dialects. Homer makes α in καλὸς long; the Attic and Doric poets short; Callimachus and Theocritus have made it long and short in the same line. Thus Homer has Ἄρες, Ἄρες.

Nouns making ιδος or ιθος, as κνημὶς, κνημῖδος; ὄρνις, ορνῖθος.

Nouns in ιξ, ιγος or ικος, as μάστιξ, μάστῑγος; φοίνιξ, φοίνῑκος.

Monosyllables in ιψ, ιπος, as θρὶψ, θρῖπός.

ϒ is short, as πῦρ, πῠρός. Except in

Words of two terminations, as φόρκυν and φόρκυς.

Γρὺψ, γρυπός; γὺψ, γυπός; βέβρυξ, βέβρυκος; κήρυξ, κήρυκος, are common [1].

Penultima of the Tenses of Verbs.

The quantity of all Tenses generally remains the same as in the Tense, from which they are formed; as from κρῑνω are formed ἔκρῑνον, κρῑνομαι, ἐκρῑνόμην; from κρῐνῶ are formed κέκρῐκα, κέκρῐμαι, ἐκρῐθην [2].

The *Perfect* follows the quantity of the First Future, as φύω, φῡσω, πέφῡκα.

---

[1] The doubtful Vowels before σι are long in the Dative Plural, when the Dative Singular is long by position, as ἔλμῑσι, τύψᾱσι.

No rules are given for the quantity of the penultima and antepenultima of general words, as that can be learnt by use alone.

[2] Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation, particularly those in χω and ρω, have the doubtful vowel before the liquid generally long in the Presents and Imperfects, and in the First Aorist Active and Middle; and short in the Futures and Second Aorists. Thus sometimes in the same verb in Latin the tenses formed from the Present are short, while those formed from the Perfect are long, as *mŏveo, mŏvebam, mŏvebo; mōvi, mōveram, mōvero.*

Verbs in πτω, except πίπτω, ῥίπτω, and those in υπτω, shorten the Penultima of the *Perfect*.

In the Attic reduplication the Penultima is short, as ἐρίζω, ἤρικα, ἐρήρικα.

The *Perfect Middle* follows the quantity of the Second Aorist, as ἔτῠπον, τέτῠπα; except βέβρῑθα, ἔῤῥῑγα, κέκρᾱγα, κέκρῑγα, μέμῡκα, πέπρᾱγα, πέφρῑκα, τέτρῑγα, &c.

The doubtful Vowels before σι are long, as τετύφᾱσι, δεικνῦσι.

In the *First Aorist* Participle, ασα is long.

In the *Imperative* of Verbs in μι, υ is short in polysyllables, as κέκλῠθι, but long in dissyllables, as κλῦθι.

In the *First Future* α, ι, and υ, followed by σω, are short, as θαυμάζω, θαυμᾰσω; νομίζω, νομῐσω; κλύζω, κλῠσω.

But ασω is long from Verbs in αω preceded by a Vowel, or in ραω, as θεάω, θεᾱσω; δράω, δρᾱσω. Ισω and υσω are long from Verbs in ω pure, as τίω, τῑσω; ἰσχύω, ἰσχῡσω.

Quantity of the last Syllable.

A Vowel at the end of a Word.

A, I, Υ final are short. Except

A long.

Nouns in δα, θα, ρα, εα, ια [1], and polysyllables in αια, as κεραία; with εὐλάκα.

---

[1] Δῖα, ῖα, μία, πότνια are short.

Ἄγκυρα, ἄκανθα, γέφυρα, Κέρκυρα, ὄλυρα, σκολόπενδρα, σφῦρα,

Duals of the First Declension, as μούσα.

Adjectives in α pure and ρα from masculines in ος, as δικαία, ἡμετέρα.

Nouns in εια from ευω, as δουλεία from δουλεύω.

Oxytons of the First Declension, as χαρά.

Accusatives in α from Nouns in ευς, in the Attic Dialect.

Vocatives from Proper Names in ας, as Αἰνεία, Πάλλα[1].

The Doric α[2], as ἀ πηγὰ for ἡ πηγὴ, βορέα for βορέου.

ι long.

The names of letters, as ξῖ; with κρῖ.

The Paragoge in Pronouns and Adverbs, as οὑτοσὶ, νυνί: except the Dative Plural, as σοῖσι.

The Attic ι for α, ε, or ο, as ταυτὶ for ταῦτα, ὁδὶ for ὅδε, τουτὶ for τοῦτο.

υ long.

The Imperfect and Second Aorist of Verbs in υμι, as ἔφυ.

The names of letters, as μῦ; with γρύ: ῠ is common.

τάναγρα; Compounds of μετρῶ, as γεωμέτρα; ρα preceded by a diphthong, as πεῖρα, except αὖρα, λαύρα, πλεύρα, σαύρα; are short.

[1] So in Latin, *Care nepos, Pallā*, Ovid.

[2] The Æolic α is short, as νύμφᾰ φίλη, Hom. Hence the Latin Nom. in *a* is short.

AN, IN, ΥN final are short. Except

Αν long: Words circumflexed, as πᾶν.

Oxytons Masculine, as Τιτάν.

These Adverbs, ἄγαν, ἐᾶν, λίαν, πέραν.

The Accusative of the First Declension, whose Nominative is long, as Αἰνείαν, φιλίαν.

Ιν long: Words of two terminations, as δελφὶν and δελφίς.

Ἡμῖν and ὑμῖν, when circumflexed; τὶν, Dor. for σοί. Πρὶν is common.

Nouns in ιν, ινος, as ῥηγμῖν.

Υν long: Words of two terminations, as φῶρχυν and φόρχυς.

Accusatives from υς long, as ὀφρῦν; with νῦν[1].

The Imperfect and Second Aorist of Verbs in υμι, as ἐδείκνυν, ἔφυν.

AP, ΥP final are short. Except

Αρ long: Γὰρ and αὐτὰρ are sometimes long.

Υρ long: Πῦρ.

ΑΣ, ΙΣ, ΥΣ final are short. Except

Ας long: Nominatives of Participles, as τύψας.

All Cases of the First Declension, as ταμίας, φιλίας, μούσας[2].

Plural Accusatives in ας from the long α in the Accusative Singular of Nouns in ευς.

---

[1] When νυν is an Enclitic, as τοί νυν, it is short.

[2] The Doric Acc. is short, as νῦμφας.

Nouns in ας, αντος, as Αἴας; with τάλας.

Ις long: Words of two terminations, as δελφὶς and δελφίν.

Nouns in ις increasing long, as κνημὶς, ὄρνις; and κὶς, κιός.

Υς long: Words of two terminations, as φόρκυν and φόρκυς.

Monosyllables, as μῦς; with κώμυς.

Oxytons making the Genitive in ος pure, as πληθύς [1]: ἰχθὺς is common.

In Verbs in υμι, as ἐδείκνυς, &c.

Feet.

Each of the following Divisions consists of feet equal in time, as one long is equivalent to two short syllables. The two first contain the simple, the three last the compounded feet.

I.		II.	
Iambic,	⏑ –	Spondee,	– –
Trochee,	– ⏑	Dactyl,	– ⏑ ⏑
Tribrach,	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	Anapest,	⏑ ⏑ –

III.

Choriambic,	– ⏑ ⏑ –
Antispastic,	⏑ – – ⏑
Ionic à majore,	– – ⏑ ⏑
Ionic à minore,	⏑ ⏑ – –

[1] They are sometimes short: πληθὺς ἐπερχομένων, Apoll. Rhod. I. 239.

IV.

Pæon I,	⏑ – – –
Pæon II,	– ⏑ – –
Pæon III,	– – ⏑ –
Pæon IV,	– – – ⏑

V.

Epitrite I,	⏑ – – –
Epitrite II,	– ⏑ – –
Epitrite III,	– – ⏑ –
Epitrite IV,	– – – ⏑ [1]

METRES.

A Metre, or Syzygy, consists properly of two feet, because in beating time the foot was raised once in two feet. But by Metre is generally understood a Verse, or, except in Dactylic Metre, a system of Verses.

Of Metres there are nine species:

1. Dactylic,
2. Iambic,
3. Trochaic,
4. Anapestic,
5. Choriambic,
6. Antispastic,
7. Ionic à majore,
8. Ionic à minore,
9. Pæonic.

These Metres take their names from the feet, of which they are principally composed. Besides the

---

[1] To these may be added the following, seldom used:

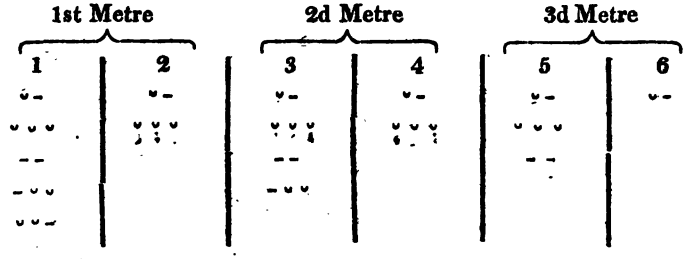
Pyrrhic,	⏑ ⏑	Proceleusmatic,	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑
Amphibrachys,	⏑ – ⏑	Bacchius,	⏑ – –
Amphimacer, or Cretic,	– ⏑ –	Antibacchius,	– – ⏑
		Molossus,	– – –

Dactylic measure, consisting of Dactyls and Spondees, with which the learner is supposed to be acquainted, it will be sufficient here to inform him of the structure of Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapestic measures.

Iambics.

Of *Iambics* there are three kinds: *Dimeters*, consisting of two measures, or four feet; *Trimeters*, of three measures, or six feet; and *Tetrameters*, of four measures, or eight feet.

The following is a synopsis of the feet strictly allowed in every place of a Trimeter:

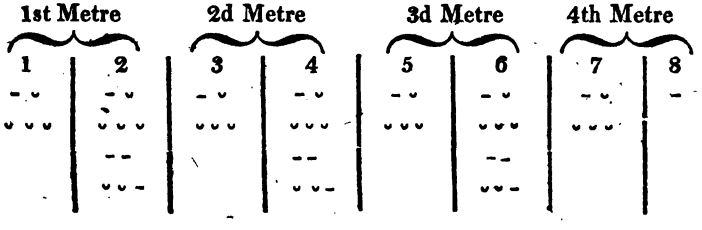


Every foot, except the *last*, admits an Anapest of Proper Names.

Trochaics.

Of Trochaics there are two kinds, *Dimeters* and *Tetrameters*.

Synopsis of a Tetrameter Catalectic:



Every foot, except the *fourth* and *seventh*, admits a Dactyl of Proper Names.

A Pause takes place at the end of the *fourth foot*, or *second metre*, which properly ends with a word; except in words compounded of Prepositions, or of *a* Privative.

The Trochaic Tetrameter is easily reducible to the Iambic measure, if to an Iambic Trimeter a Cretic, or its equivalent, is prefixed [1].

ANAPESTICS

admit Anapests, Dactyls and Spondees, and are commonly *Dimeters* of four, and sometimes *Monometers* of two, feet. Of the former the most strict is the Dimeter Catalectic [2], called a *Paræmiac*, which closes the system.

Anapestics may contain an indefinite series of Metres, each of which ends in a Parœmiac. Any number of these constitutes a system, which may be considered as extended without any distinction of verses, or, in other words, may be scanned as one verse. It has ge-

---

[1] Thus the English Trochaic is more harmoniously resolved into the common measure. The two following lines,

These delights if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee I mean to live,

are generally scanned thus,

– ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ | –

But their harmony will be improved by the following division of the feet:

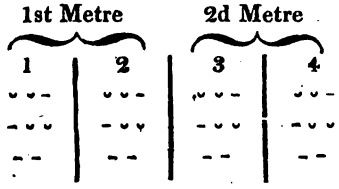
– | ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ –

[2] If a syllable is wanting, the verse is called *Catalectic*; a complete verse is called *Acatalectic*.

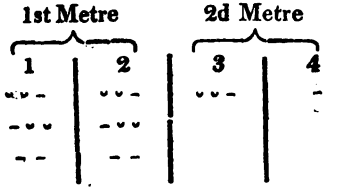
nerally, for the sake of convenience, been divided into regular Dimeters, which of course can admit no licence in the final syllable, and which must always be terminated by a Paræmiac. But as in this mode of division it must often happen that a single metre remains before the final Paræmiac, that Metre is placed in a separate verse, and is termed a *base*, although it would be perhaps more properly called a *supplement*.

The only restraint in Anapestics is, that an Anapest must not follow a Dactyl, to prevent the concurrence of too many short syllables; that each Metre must end with a word; and that the third foot of the Paræmiac must be an Anapest.

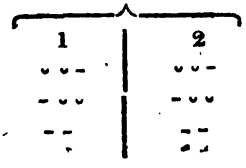
Anapestic Dimeter Acatalectic.



A Paræmiac, or Dimeter Catalectic.



Anapestic Base, or Monometer Acatalectic.



ACCENTS[1].

The *Acute* is used on the last syllable, the penultima, or the antepenultima.

---

[1] Accents were first marked by Aristophanes, a Grammarian of Byzantium, who lived upwards of 200 years before the Christian æra. He probably first reduced them to a practical system, because some marks must have been necessary in teaching the language to foreigners, as they are used in teaching English.

For the proper modulation of speech, it is necessary that one syllable in every word should be distinguished by an elevation of the voice. On this syllable the accent is marked in the Greek language. This elevation does not lengthen the time of that syllable, so that *Accent* and *Quantity* are considered by the best critics as perfectly distinct, but by no means inconsistent with each other. That it is possible to observe both Accent and Quantity is proved by the practice of the modern Greeks, who may be supposed to have retained in some degree the pronunciation of their ancestors. Thus in τυπτομένην they lengthen the first and the last syllable, and elevate the tone of the penultima.

In our language the distinction between Accent and Quantity is obvious. The Accent falls on the antepenultima equally in the words *líberty* and *líbrary*, yet in the former the tone only is elevated, in the latter the syllable is also lengthened. The same difference will appear in *báron* and *bácon*, in *lével* and *léver*, in *Reáding*, the name of the place, in which these observations are written, and the participle *reáding*.

The Welsh language affords many strong examples of the difference between Accent and Quantity, as *díolch*, thanks.

It has been thought by many that the French have no Accent;

The *Grave* is used on the last syllable only, when that syllable is not the last of a sentence, or before an enclitic [1].

---

but in the natural articulation of words this is impossible. Their syllabic emphasis is indeed in general not strongly expressed; but a person conversant in their language will discover a distinctive elevation, particularly in public speaking. This is in many cases arbitrary: thus the word *cruel*, in expressing sorrow and affection, will, on the French stage, be pronounced *crúel;* in expressing indignation and horror, *cruél.*

On one of the three last syllables of a word the Accent naturally falls. Hence no ancient language, except the Etruscan, carried it farther back than the antepenultima. The modern Greeks sometimes remove it to the fourth syllable; and the Italians still farther. In English it is likewise carried to the præ-antepenultima, but in that case a second Accent appears to be laid on the alternate syllable, as *detérmináti̇on, unpró̇fitáble.* In poetry the metre will confirm this remark.

That variation existed in the different States of Greece, which is now observed in the different parts of Britain. The Æolians adopted a baryton pronunciation, throwing the accent back, saying ἔγω for ἐγώ, θέος for θεός. In this they were consistently followed by the Latin dialect. But some words in the latter language changed their accent: thus in the Voc. *Valeri*, the Accent was anciently on the antepenultima, and was afterwards advanced to the penultima. In English a contrary effect has been produced: thus *accéptable* is now *ácceptable, corrúptible, córruptible, advertísement, advértisement*, &c. In Welsh the Accent is never thrown farther back than the penultima, and is rarely placed on the last syllable. In Scotland the Accent is oxyton, in imitation of that of France, probably on account of the close connexion, which formerly subsisted between the two countries.

[1] The *Grave* is said to be the privation of the Acute, and to be understood on all syllables, on which that is not placed. The

The *Circumflex* is used on the last or the penultima [1].

The Acute and the Grave are put on long and short syllables; the Circumflex on syllables long by nature [2], and never on the penultima, unless the last syllable be short [3].

Acute with the rising inflexion has been, by a musical term, called the *Arsis*, the Grave with the falling inflexion, the *Thesis*.

But where it is expressed on the last syllable, the Grave has the force of the Acute, marking an oxyton. Indeed no substantial reason is given for the use of both Accents. Perhaps it may be said that the Grave is used to show that the voice, after the elevation, must fall to meet the common, or what Aristotle calls the *middle*, tone of the next word; but that the Acute is preserved at the end of the sentence, where this change is unnecessary; that the Interrogative τίς always requires an elevation of voice; and that an Enclitic, becoming a part of the word, generally reduces the Accent to the rules of the Acute.

In French the Grave Accent,—when it is not used for distinction, as *à* to, from *a*, has, and *où*, where, from *ou*, or,—makes the syllable long and broad, and has the force of the Circumflex: the sound is the same in *près* and *prêt*, in *excès* and *forêt*.

[1] The *Circumflex* is said to raise and depress the tone on the same syllable, which must be long, and therefore consist of two short, thus σῶμα is equivalent to σόὸμα. But this double office of the same letter it is not easy to discriminate in speaking.

[2] A syllable *long by nature* is that, which contains a long vowel or a diphthong, as σῶμα, σπουδαῖος. Some few syllables with a doubtful vowel are circumflexed, as μᾶλλον, πρᾶγμα, πρᾶος, but they are contractions.

[3] In Diphthongs, the Accents and Breathings are put on the last vowel, as αὐτούς.

No word has more than one Accent, unless an Enclitic follows.

Enclitics throw their Accent on the preceding word, as ἄνθρωπός ἐστι, σῶμά ἐστι [1].

Ten words are without Accents, called *Atonics*: ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰ, εἰς, ἐν, ἐξ, (or ἐκ), οὐ (οὐκ or οὐχ), ὡς [2].

Rules of Accents.

Monosyllables, if not contracted, are acuted, as θεός, πούς, χείρ [3].

---

[1] So in Latin, *que*, *ne*, *ve*. Hence the Accent, which in *vírum* is placed on the first syllable, is brought forward to the second in *virúmque*.

We may carry the analogy of Enclitics to English. When we say, *Give me that book*, we pronounce *me* as a part of the word *give*. For *the boy is tall*, we say *the boy's tall*; thus *is* becomes a perfect Enclitic. This is frequent in French, *donnez le moi*, *je me lève*, *est-ce lui*; and particularly in *parle-je*, where the last syllable of *parle* must be accented before the Enclitic. In Italian and Spanish the Enclitic is joined, as *dammi*, *deme*, give me.

[2] These may be called *Proclitics*, as they incline the Accent on the following word. Thus in English the Article *the* is pronounced quickly, as if it made part of the following word. In poetry it coalesces with it, as *Above th' Aonian mount*. When these Atonics are at the end of the sentence, or following the word, to which they are naturally prefixed, they recover their Accent, as ἔχοντες σπέρμ' ἀνέβαν' φλογὸς οὗ, Pind. κακὰν ἐξ, Theocr. θεὸς ὡς, Hom. When they precede an Enclitic, they are accented, as εἴμε.

[3] The following appear to be excepted, αἶ, νῦν, οὖν, ὖς, δρῦς, μῦς, γραῦς, ναῦς, οὖς, πᾶς, παῖς, πῦρ; but many of them are

Monosyllables of the Third Declension accent the last syllable of the Genitives and Datives, but the penultima of other cases, as, S. χεὶρ, χειρὸς, χειρὶ, χεῖρα. D. χεῖρε, χειροῖν. P. χεῖρες, χειρῶν, χερσὶ, χεῖρας [1].

Dissyllables, if the syllables are both long or both short, or if the first is short and the last long, acute the former, as μούσης, λόγος, λόγου.

If the first is long and the last short, they circumflex the former, as μοῦσα [2].

Polysyllables, if the last syllable is short, acute the antepenultima, as ἄνθρωπος; if long, the penultima, as ἀνθρώπου [3].

---

probably contractions; thus νῦν from νέυν, οὖν from ἕον, πᾶς from πάας, πάνς or πάντς, or πάνυς. Indeed the circumflex always leads to the suspicion of some contraction.

[1] Except Participles, and τίς *interrogative;* with δᾴδων; δμώων; θώων; κράτων; λάων; παίδων; πάντοιν, πάντων, πᾶσι; Τρῶων; φώτων; ὦτοιν, ὤτων.

[2] Εἴπερ, τοίνυν, ὥς-ε, &c. are considered as two words, the latter of which is an Enclitic; they cannot therefore be circumflexed.

Nouns in ξ, increasing long, acute the penult. as θώραξ, κήρυξ, φοίνιξ; if they increase short, they circumflex it, as αὖλαξ, ὁμῖλιξ, πῖδαξ.

[3] From these rules are to be excepted *Oxytons*, as θεὸς, κεφαλὴ, διδακτικὸς, which will be learnt by use.

In Latin polysyllables, the Accent depends on the penultima. If that is long, the Accent is placed upon it, as *amícus;* if short, upon the antepenultima, as *ánimus*. In Dissyllables the Accent is

Exceptions with the last syllable short:

1. Participles Perfect Passive, as τετυμμένος.

2. Verbals in εος and εον, as γραπτέος, γραπτέον.

3. The increasing Cases of Oxytons, as λαμπὰς, λαμπάδος; τυπεὶς, τυπέντος.

4. Many derivatives, as παιδίον, ἐναντίος, οὐρανόθεν.

5. Compounds of βάλλω, πολέω, χέω, if not with a Preposition, as ἐκηβόλος.

6. Compounds of τίκτω, κτείνω, τρέφω with a Noun, if they have an *Active* signification, as πρωτοτόκος, *she who produces her first child;* ξιφοκτόνος, *he who kills with a sword;* μητροκτόνος, *a matricide;* λαοτρόφος, *he who feeds the people.* If they have a *Passive* signification, they follow the general rule, as πρωτότοκος, *the first-born child;* ξιφόκτονος, *he who is killed with a sword;* μητρόκ-

---

on the first syllable. Hence may be deduced another proof of the difference between Accent and Quantity. In Latin, the Accent falls on the first syllable of *ánimus*, and of *tíbi*, but that syllable is not lengthened in pronunciation. The Accent falls on the first syllable in *cármina;* but if an Enclitic follows, as *carminá-que*, the Accent, which is inadmissible on the præ-antepenultima, must be laid on a syllable, which cannot be pronounced long.

In reading Greek the general practice of this country follows the Latin rules of Accent. In words of two, and of three short syllables, the difference of the French and English pronunciation is striking. The former makes Iambics and Anapests, the latter Trochees and Dactyls: the French say *fugís*, *fugimús;* the English *fúgis*, *fúgimus*. In many instances both are equally faulty: thus we shorten the long *is* in *fāvīs*, the plural of *favus;* they lengthen the short *is* in *ōrĭs*, the Genitive of *os*.

τονος, *he who is killed by his mother*; λαότροφος, *he who is fed by the people* [1].

---

[1] The difference of Accentuation serves also to mark the difference of signification, and has on some occasions given precision to the language, and even determined the ambiguous meaning of a law. Of this distinction a few instances may be given:

ἄγων, leading;	ἀγὼν, a contest.
ἄληθες, truly;	ἀληθὲς, true.
ἄλλα, other things;	ἀλλὰ, but.
ἄπλοος, unnavigable;	ἁπλόος, simple.
βίος, life;	βιὸς, a bow.
δίδομεν, we give;	διδόμεν, to give.
δόκος, opinion;	δοκὸς, a beam.
εἶσι, he goes;	εἰσὶ, they are.
ἔνι, he is in;	ἐνὶ, in.
ἔχθρα, enmity;	ἐχθρὰ, hostile things.
ζῶον, an animal;	ζωὸν, living.
θέα, a sight;	θεὰ, a goddess.
θέων, running;	θεῶν, of gods.
ἴον, a violet;	ἰὸν, going.
κάλως, a cable;	καλῶς, well.
λάος, a stone;	λαὸς, the people.
λεύκη, a poplar;	λευκὴ, white.
μόνη, alone;	μονὴ, a mansion.
μύριοι, ten thousand;	μυρίοι, innumerable.
νέος, new;	νεὸς, a field.
νόμος, a law;	νομὸς, a pasture.
ὅμως, yet;	ὁμῶς, together.
οὔκουν, no;	οὐκοῦν, therefore.
πείθω, I advise;	πειθὼ, persuasion.
πόνηρος, laborious;	πονηρὸς, wicked.
τρόχος, a course;	τροχὸς, a wheel.
ὦμος, a shoulder;	ὠμὸς, cruel.

The list might easily be extended, particularly in marking the

7. Compounds of Perfects Middle with Nouns and Adjectives, as ἀγρολόγος, οἰκονόμος, παμφάγος.

8. Many other Compounds retain the Accent, which they had in their simple state, as αὐτόφι, ἀπύθος, ἐπίσχες, οὐρανόθεν [1].

---

difference between a *proper* and a *common* name, as Ξάνθος, a river; ξανθὸς, yellow; Ἄργος, a man, or a city; ἀργὸς, white, &c.

In English the same difference may be observed, thus *cónduct, próduce,* nouns; *condúct, produce,* verbs. *Jōb,* the name of a man; *jób,* a common name, &c.

[1] These exceptions have given occasion to some persons to inveigh against the use of Accents, as vague and arbitrary; and to more to neglect them entirely. An attempt to reduce these apparent inconsistencies to a system may tend to rescue this branch of Greek Grammar from that objection.

The most general cause of these exceptions is *abbreviation.* Thus the original form τυπτέμεναι, on which the Accent is placed regularly, was shortened into τυπτέμεν and τυπτέναι, which retain the Accent on the same syllable. From τετυφέμεναι was formed τετυφέναι, from τετυφάθαι τετύφθαι, from τυπέμεναι τυπέναι, from τετυφάμενος τετυμμένος.

Verbals in εον were formed from δέον; thus γραπτέον was originally γράπτειν δέον, *necessary to write,* whence probably was derived the Latin *scribendum.* Ναυτίλος may naturally be formed from ναυτίκελος for ναύτῃ ἴκελος. Παιδίον is abbreviated from παιδάριον, or from παιδίδιον, which is formed from παὶς as αἰγίδιον is from αἴξ. Thus νεανίσκος and παιδίσκος are probably formed from νεανίᾳ and παιδὶ, with εἴσκω.

It is natural that the cases of a Noun or Participle, and the persons of a Tense, should retain the Accent through every inflexion; thus from λαμπὰς, λαμπάδος, &c. from τυπεὶς, τυπέντος, &c. and from τυπῶ, τυποῦμεν, τυποῦμαι, &c. So φιλέον, the neuter of φιλέων; so also παρθένος, from the original word παρθήν.

Exceptions with the last Syllable long.

The Attic mode of keeping the Accent on the antepenultima in Μενέλεως for Μενέλαος, λέξεως for λέξεος; or the Ionic Genitive, as Πηληϊάδεω; or the Compounds of γέλως, as φιλόγελως, can scarcely be called exceptions, as the two last syllables were in pronunciation contracted into one.

Αι and οι final are considered as short in Accentuation, as μοῦσαι, ἄνθρωποι [1]. Except Optatives, as ποιήσαι, τετύφοι; Infinitives of the Perfect in all Voices, of the First Aorist Active, of the Second Aorist Middle, and of the Present of Verbs in μι, as τετυφέναι, τετύφθαι, τετυπέναι; ταράξαι; τυπέσθαι; ἱσάναι [2].

The Compounds likewise cannot be said to form an exception, as the primitive words are not affected by the junction. On this principle many apparent anomalies may be explained; thus ὀλίγος is from λίγος, of which λίγα is still extant; and αἰπόλος from αἰγοπόλος.

This is a faint outline of the system; but an acute observer of the etymology and origin of the language will easily solve the difficulties of Accentuation on similar principles.

[1] The Diphthongs αι and οι are considered as short, for they were generally pronounced at the end of words like ι. This pronunciation seems, in some instances, to have affected their quantity, as ἵκωμαΐ φίλην, Hom. ἤβης τε καὶ γήραος, Hes. ὑμῖν μὲν θεοὶ δοῖεν, Hom. &c. But the best critics have suspected the genuineness of the readings, and proposed emendations. In the last passage, θεοὶ may be read as a monosyllable.

[2] Οἶκοι cannot be thought an exception, as it is put for οἴκῳ, of which it is the ancient form.

The Genitive Plural of the First Declension circumflexes the last Syllable, as μουσῶν; except Adjectives of the First Declension, whose Masculine is of the Second, as ἅγιος, ἁγίων, ἁγία, ἁγίων: with ἑτησίων, χλούνων, and χρήσων.

Oxytons of the First and Second Declension circumflex the Genitives and Datives, and acute the other Cases; as S. τιμὴ, τιμῆς, τιμῇ, τιμὴν, τιμή. D. τιμὰ, τιμαῖν. P. τιμαὶ, τιμῶν, τιμαῖς, τιμὰς, τιμαί [1].

Vocatives Singular in ευ and οι are circumflexed, as βασιλεῦ, αἰδοῖ.

The *Imperatives* ἐλθὲ, εἰπὲ, εὑρὲ, ἰδὲ and λαβὲ, are accented on the last, to be distinguished from the Second Aorist Indicative.

The *Prepositions* placed after their Case throw back their Accent, as θεοῦ ἄπο. Except ἀνὰ and διὰ, to distinguish them from ἄνα, the Vocative of ἄναξ; and from Δία, the Accusative of Δεὺς or Δίς.

Contractions are circumflexed, if the former syllable to be contracted is acuted, as νόος, νοῦς; φιλέομεν, φιλοῦμεν: otherwise they retain the acute, as φίλεε, φίλει; ἑσαὼς, ἑσώς [2].

Enclitics.

Article, του, τευ, τῳ, for the Indefinite τινὸς, τινί.

---

[1] Μήτηρ and θυγάτηρ, when not syncopated, accent the penult. in every case, except the Vocative; a case, which from its nature frequently throws back the Accent, as ἄνερ, πάτερ, σῶτερ.

[2] Some words are excepted: the names of metals, as ἀργύρεος ἀργυροῦς; with ἀδελφίδεος ἀδελφιδοῦς, λίνεος λινοῦς, πορφύρεος πορφυροῦς, φοινίκεος φοινικοῦς.

Pronouns, μου, μευ, μοι, με; σου, σεο, σευ, σοι, τοι, σε; οὑ, οἱ, ἑ, μιν, σφε, σφιν; σφωε, σφισι, σφεας; τις, τι, indefinite, throughout.

Verbs, εἰμι and φημι in the Present Indicative, except ἐῖς.

Adverbs, πη, που, πω, πως, ποθεν, ποθε, ποτε, except when used interrogatively.

Conjunctions, γε, τε, κε, κεν, θην, νυ, νυν, περ, ῥα, τοι.

Enclitics throw their Accent on the last syllable of the preceding word, if that word is acuted on the antepenultima, or circumflexed on the penultima, as ἥκουσά τινος, ἦλθέ μοι.

They preserve their Accent in the beginning of a clause, when they are emphatical, or followed by another Enclitic.

The Pronouns preserve their Accents after Prepositions, and after ἕνεκα or ἦ, as διὰ σέ.

Enclitic Monosyllables lose their Accent after a word accented on the penultima, as λόγος μου; but Dissyllables retain it, as λόγος ἐστί.

Enclitics lose their Accent after words circumflexed on the last syllable, as ἀγαπᾷς με; and after Oxytons, which then take the Acute Accent, as ἀνήρ τις.

Ἐστὶ

accents its first syllable, if it begins a sentence, or follows ἀλλ', εἰ, καὶ, οὐκ, ὡς, or τοῦτ', as οὐκ ἔστι.

It loses its Accent, if it follows an Oxyton, or a word circumflexed on the last syllable, as καλός ἐστι, Ἑρμῆς ἐστι.

It preserves its Accent, if it follows a baryton Spondee, Iambic, Trochee, or Pyrrhic, as ἥρας, γέλως, μάντις, λόγος ἐστί.

DIALECTS.

The Pelasgi, a wandering people of Asia, are said to have been the original inhabitants of Greece. Their language was improved by Cadmus, who increased the number of letters, and introduced the Phœnician characters. When the descendants of Hellen, who spread their incursions from Thessaly, had made themselves masters of the country, their language, which differed from the Pelasgic chiefly in its inflexions, became the common language of Greece, under the name of Hellenic.

It is probable that the only difference, which existed at first, was between the inhabitants of the sea-coast and those of the inland part of the country. The former, inhabiting Attica, and Hellas or Achaia, then called Ionia, spoke what is called the Old Attic and the Ionic, originally the same language.

The people of the interior parts of Greece used a rough and broad language, known by the name of the Old Doric. The Æolians, a branch of the original people, who settled in Bœotia and Peloponnesus, spoke a Dialect very similar to the Doric, although distinguished from it by the generality of Grammarians.

In the progress of commerce and of civilization, these Dialects were softened and improved. The Doric was

mellowed into that beautiful language used by Theocritus. The Ionians made incursions into Asia Minor, and settled on a part of the coast, which received from them the name of Ionia. These, by an intercourse with their Asiatic neighbours and with their Athenian countrymen, softened their language into that harmonious sweetness and sonorous grandeur, which we admire in Herodotus. The Attic, having passed, like the other Dialects, thro' many gradations, one of which was marked by the name of the *Middle*, was refined into what was called the *New* Attic, and became so polished and elegant, that it was adopted by men of letters and fashion in every part of Greece.

Thus the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric* and *Æolic* are the four principal Dialects of ancient Greece; but the separate interests and pursuits of different independent States produced a greater variety; and it is probable that every State had some distinguishing peculiarities [1]. In one colony of Asia Minor, four different species of the Ionic Dialect were early observed [2].

---

[1] The difference was not confined to letters and syllables, it extended to words. Thus, according to Aristotle, a *village* in the Doric Dialect was κώμη, in the Attic, δήμος: To *do* or *act* in the former was δρᾶν, in the latter, πράττειν.

While the manner of speaking of other Provinces was plain and unpolished, that of Athens was studious of delicacy and fearful of offence. Instead of a flat denial, it used such expressions as καλῶς ἔχει, κάλλιστα, ἐπαίνω, εὐτυχοίης, εὖ πράττε, ζηλῶ σε, ὄναιο.

[2] Writers in the *Old Attic*, THUCYDIDES, the TRAGIC POETS.

Another important Dialect of the Greek was the Latin language. Some Arcadians, driven from their country by the incursions of the Hellenes, emigrated into Latium, where they introduced the original Pelasgic language and characters. Hence the similarity of the Latin and the Æolic dialects. The distance, and the separate government of Latium, together with a mixture of the ancient Etruscan, and afterwards of the Northern or Gothic, produced that variety, which formed at length a distinct language, but never forsook the analogy of its original Æolic form.

Middle Attic, ARISTOPHANES, LYSIAS, PLATO. *New Attic*, ÆSCHINES, DEMOSTHENES, ISOCRATES, MENANDER, XENOPHON.

Old Doric, EPICHARMUS, SOPHRON, and the writers of the original Songs to Bacchus, which were succeeded by the more polished Chorusses in Tragedy. *New Doric*, BION, CALLIMACHUS, MOSCHUS, PINDAR, THEOCRITUS.

Ionic, ANACREON, ARRIAN, HERODOTUS, HIPPOCRATES, PYTHAGORAS.

Æolic, ALCÆUS, SAPPHO.

This list is far from complete; but the deficiency will be supplied by the experience of the reader.

It is to be lamented that transcribers often took the liberty of changing the Dialect of an ancient author into common Hellenism. Subsequent Critics have indeed endeavoured to restore the original diction; but in this attempt they could consult only general analogy; they could not succeed in displaying with accuracy all those instances of nice discrimination, which must have thrown a great light on the proper application of the Dialects.

General Properties of the Dialects.

The Attic [1]

loves contractions, as φιλῶ for φιλέω, ἤδειν for εἴδειν.

Its favorite letter is ω, which it uses for ο.

---

[1] A marked difference exists between the *Old* and the *New* Attic. The former used short and simple forms, the latter softened, and in some cases lengthened the word. The former used the short words δεῖν, ἀλεῖν, θέρεσθαι, νεῖν, κνεῖν: for these the latter substituted δεσμεύειν, ἀλήθειν, θερμαίνεσθαι, νήθειν, κνήθειν. The Old neglected ι, which the New added or subscribed; the former wrote κάω, κλάω, λῶϛος, πρῶμος; the latter καίω, κλαίω, λῴϊστος, πρῴϊμος.

Other changes marked the distinction. The New Attic in some cases avoided the sound of σ; hence it substituted ἀῤῥην, θάῤῥος, μυῤῥίνη, θάλαττα, πράττω, φυλάττω to the ἄρσην, θάρσος, μυρσίνη, θάλασσα, πράσσω, φυλάσσω of the Old Attic.

In the Future of Verbs the Old used the plain form, ἀλῶ, καλῶ, ὀλῶ, ἀναβιβώμαι; the New Attic inserted σ, and made them ἀλέσω, καλέσω, ὀλέσω, ἀναβιβάσομαι. After the adoption of this new Future, which became the general form in the common Dialect of Greece, the Attics still preserved the original, which they distinguished by the name of the Second Future.

It may be questioned whether the κ and χ, the π and φ were not added to the Perfect, which was originally formed in the Old Attic and Ionic by the change of ω into α, as we find traces in ἔϛαα, μέμαα, and in the Aorists ἔσευα, ἔχεα, ἤλευα. It is indeed probable that in the simplest forms of the language those tenses were similar; the principle of variety and of precision introduced those changes and additions, which adorned the luxuriant language of ancient Greece. That of modern Greece has returned to the original simplicity; it has only one Past Tense; as γράφω, ἔγραψα; πλέκω, ἔπλεξα; γνωρίζω, ἐγνώρισα; ψάλλω, ἔψαλα.

Even the Accentuation underwent some change. The Old Attic wrote ὁμοῖος, τροπαῖον; the New, ὅμοιος, τρόπαιον.

It changes long into short, and short into long syllables, as λεὼς for λᾱός.

In *Nouns*, it changes ο, οι and ου of the Second Declension into ω; as N. V. λεὼς, G. λεῶ, D. λεῷ, A. λεὼν, &c.

It makes the Vocative like the Nominative, as ἥλιος, ὃς πάντ' ἐφορᾷς, Hom.

In five Nouns ν is dropt in the Accusative, Ἄθως, Ἀπολλὼν, ἕως, Κέως, λαγὼς, Acc. Ἄθω, &c. [1].

It changes the Gen. εος into εως, as βασιλέως for βασιλέος [2].

In *Verbs*, it changes the Augment ε into η, as ἤμελλον for ἔμελλον.

---

[1] So in Latin, *Aut Atho, aut Rhodopen*, Virg.

[2] This Genitive exemplifies the difference of the Dialects. The *Common* Dialect is βασιλέος, the *Attic* βασιλέως, the *Ionic* βασιλῆος, the *Doric* and *Æolic* βασίλευς.

It is probable that the Nom. υς was originally ϝς, which was declined into εϝος, εϝι, εϝα, &c.

The Digamma will explain the principle of many formations. Thus Πηληιάδαο, in the Æolic form, was Πηλεϝιάδαϝο: hence α in the penultima is lengthened; hence too ε is changed into the Ionic η. The Genitive of Nouns in ος was probably οϝο, which was shortened into οϝ: the Ionians changed the Digamma into ι, one of their favorite vowels, and made the termination οιο. But the Digamma was by the greater part of Greece changed into υ, in the formation of Cases. Thus the Gen. of σύ and of ὁ was σέϝο and ἕϝο, abbreviated into σὲϝ and ἓϝ, afterwards changed into σεῦ and εὗ, or σοῦ and οὗ, but by the Ionians into σεῖο and εἷο.

It changes ει into η, as ἤδειν for εἴδειν, and ευ into ηυ, as ηὐξάμην for εὐξάμην.

It adds a syllable to the Temporal Augment, as ὁράω, ἑώρακον for ὥρακον; εἴκω, ἔοικα for οἶκα.

It adds θα to the Second Person in σ, as ἧσθα for ἦς, οἶδασθα, by syncope οἶσθα, for οἶδας.

It changes λε and με of the Perfect into ει, as εἴληφα for λέληφα, εἴμαρμαι for μέμαρμαι.

It drops the Reduplication in Verbs beginning with two Consonants, as ἐβλάστηκα for βεβλάστηκα.

It repeats the two first letters of the Present before the Augment of Verbs beginning with α, ε, ο; as ὀλέω, ὤλεκα, ὀλώλεκα.

It forms the First Future and Perfect of Verbs in ω, as from εω; thus θέλω, θελήσω, τεθέληκα, as if from θελέω.

It drops σ in the First Future, as νομιῶ circumflexed for νομίσω.

It changes ε in the penultima of the Perfect Active into ο, as ἔρροφα from ῥρέφω.

† It changes ετωσαν and ατωσαν in the 3d Person Plural Imperative into οντων and αντων, as τυπτόντων for τυπτέτωσαν; τυψάντων for τυψάτωσαν; and σθωσαν into σθων, as τυπτέσθων for τυπτέσθωσαν.

It changes μι in the Optative into ην, as φιλοίην for φιλοιμι.

It changes μ before μκι in the Perfect Passive of the 4th Conjugation into σ, as πέφασμαι for πέφαμμαι.

† It forms the Pluperfect in in η, ης, η or ειν.

The Ionic

loves a concourse of Vowels, as ἠελίοιο for ἡλίου, ἑωῦτέω for ἑαυτοῦ, σεληναίη for σελήνη.

Its favorite letter is η, which it uses for α and ε.

It puts soft for aspirate, and aspirate for soft Mutes, as ἐνθαῦτα for ἐνταῦθα, κιθὼν for χιτών.

It prefixes and inserts ε, as ἐὼν for ὤν, ποιητέων for ποιητῶν.

It inserts ι, as ῥεία for ῥέα; and adds instead of subscribing it, as Θρῄκες for Θρᾷκες, ῥηΐδιος for ῥᾴδιος.

In *Nouns* of the First Declension, it changes the Genitive ου into εο or εω, as ἐμέο for ἐμοῦ, ποιητέω for ποιητοῦ.

It changes the Dative Plural into ῃς and ῃσι, as δεινῇς κεφαλῇσι, Hes. for δειναῖς κεφαλαῖς.

In the Second it changes the Genitive ου into οιο, as πολέμοιο κακοῖο, Hom. for πολέμου κακοῦ; and adds ι to the Dative Plural, as τοῖσι ἔργοισι, Her. for τοῖς ἔργοις, neglecting ν before a vowel in prose.

In the Third it changes ε into η, as βασιλῆος for βασιλέος.

It changes the Accusative of Contracts in ω and ως into ουν, as αἰδοῦν for αἰδόα.

In *Verbs*, it removes the Augment, as βῆ for ἔβη.

It prefixes an unusual Reduplication, as κέκαμον for ἔκαμον.

It terminates the Imperfect and Aorists in σκον, as τύπτεσκον, τύψασκον for ἔτυπτον, ἔτυψα.

It adds σι to the Third Person Subjunctive, as τύπτῃσι for τύπτῃ.

It changes ειν, εις, ει of the Pluperfect into εα, εας, εε, &c. as ἐτετύφεα, ας, &c.

It forms the Third Person Plural of the Passive in ἄται and ἄτο, as τυπτέαται for τύπτονται, ἐτιθέατο for ἐτίθεντο, ἷατο for ἧντο.

It resumes in the Perfect the Consonant of the Active, as τετύφαται for τετυμμένοι εἰσί.

It changes σ into the Consonant of the Second Aorist, as πεφράδαται for πεφρασμένοι εἰσί.

The Doric

loves a broad pronunciation; its favorite letter is α, which it uses for ε, η, ο, ω and ου.

It changes ζ into σδ, as ὄσδω for ὄζω [1].

In *Nouns*, in the Second Declension it changes ου of the Genitive into ω, as οὐρανῶ for οὐρανοῦ; and ους of the Accusative Plural into ος and ως, as θεὸς for θεοὺς, ἀνθρώπως for ἀνθρώπους.

In the Third Declension it changes εος of the Genitive into ευς, as χείλευς for χείλεος.

In *Verbs*, it forms the 2d and 3d Person Singular of the Present in ες and ε, as τύπτες, τύπτε for τύπτεις, τύπτει.

It changes ομεν of the 1st and ουσι of the 3d Person Plural into ομες and ουτι, as λέγομες, λέγουτι [2] for λέγομεν, λέγουσι.

---

[1] Ζ is composed of δς, the Doric only reverses the order of those letters.

[2] See page 42.

It forms the Infinitive in μεν and μεναι, as τυπτέμεν and τυπτέμεναι for τύπτειν [1].

It forms the Feminine of Participles in οισα, ευσα and ωσα, as τύπτοισα, τύπτευσα and τύπτωσα for τύπτουσα.

It forms the First Aorist Participle in αις, αισα, αιν, as τύψ-αις, αισα, αιν for τύψ-ας, ασα, αν.

In the Passive it forms the 1st Person Dual in εσθον, and Plural in εσθα, as τυπτόμ-εσθον, εσθα for τυπτόμ-εθον, εθα.

It changes ου of the 2d Person into ευ, as τύπτευ for τύπτου.

In the Middle, it circumflexes the 1st Future, as τυψοῦμαι for τύψομαι.

It forms the 1st Person Sing. of the Future in ευμαι, and the 3d Plural in ευνται, as τυψεῦμαι, τυψεῦνται.

The Æolic

changes the Aspirate into the Soft breathing, as ἡμέρα for ἡμέρα [2].

---

[1] It has been thought that τυπτέμεναι was the original form, which was shortened by Syncope into τυπτέναι, and by Apocope into τυπτέμεν: the next abbreviation was τύπτεεν, which was contracted into τύπτειν. The Doric shortened it still more, into τύπτεν.

[2] On the same principle, the Latin Dialect had originally no aspirate; hence *fama* from φήμη, *fuga* from φύγη, *cano* from χαίνω, *fallo* from σφάλλω, *vespa* from σφήξ. It used *ædus* for *hædus*, *ircus* for *hircus*. Afterwards the aspiration was imitated from the Greek; and, in consequence of the propensity to extremes natural to mankind, the Latins carried the use of Aspirates to a ridiculous excess, some pronouncing *præchones* for *præcones*, *chenturiones* for *centuriones*, *chommoda* for *commoda*.

It draws back the Accent, as ἴγω for ἐγώ, φῆμι for φημὶ, σύνοιδα for συνοῖδα, ἄγαθος for ἀγαθός; and circumflexes acuted monosyllables, as Ζεῦς for Ζεύς.

It puts θα for θεν, as ὄπισθα for ὄπισθεν.

It resolves Diphthongs, as παΐς for παῖς.

In *Nouns* of the 1st Declension it changes ου into αο, as αἴδαο for αἴδου.

It changes ων of the Genitive Plural into αων, and ας of the Accusative into αις, as μουσάων, μούσαις for μουσῶν, μούσας.

In the 2d Declension it drops the ι subscript in the Dative, as κόσμω for κόσμῳ.

In the 3d Declension it changes the Accusative of Contracts in ω and ως into ων, as αἰδῶν for αἰδόα; and the Genitive ους into ως.

It forms the 3d Person Plural of the Imperfect and Aorists of the Indicative and Optative in σαν, as ἐτύπτοσαν for ἔτυπτον [1].

It circumflexes the First Future, as τισῶ for τίσω.

It changes the Infinitive in αν and ουν into αις and οις, as γέλαις for γέλαν, χρυσοῖς for χρυσοῦν.

It changes ειν of the Infinitive into ῃν, as τύπτῃν for τύπτειν.

In the Passive it changes μεθα into μεθε and μεθεν, as τυπτόμεθε and τυπτόμεθεν for τυπτόμεθα.

The Poets

have several peculiarities of inflection.

They use all Dialects; but not indiscriminately, as

[1] This is properly in the *Bœotic* Dialect.

will be seen in the perusal of the best models in each species of Poetry. In general they adopt the most ancient forms, as remote from the common Dialect [1].

They lengthen short syllables, either by doubling the Consonants, as ἴσσεται for ἴσεται, or by changing a short Vowel into a Diphthong, as εἰν for ἐν, μοῦνος for μόνος, εἰλήλουθμεν for ἐληλύθαμεν.

They add syllables, as εἴωθα for εἴθα, φόως for φῶς.

They drop short Vowels in pronunciation, to diminish the number of syllables, as Ἀντίγνη for Ἀντιγόνη, Ἑρμόνη for Ἑρμιόνη, δμάω for δαμάω, ἴγεντο for ἐγένετο.

They drop syllables, as ἄλφι for ἄλφιτον, κρῖ for κρίμνον, λίπα for λίπαρον; δύνα for δύνασαι, &c.

In *Nouns*, they add φι to Feminines of the 1st Declension, as βιήφι for βίη, παρ' αὐτόφι for παρ' αὐταῖς.

In the 2d Declension, they change οιν in the Dual into οιῖν, as λόγοιῖν for λόγοιν.

In the 3d Declension they form the Dative Plural by adding ι or σι to the Nominative Plural, as παῖς, παῖδες, παίδεσι or παίδεσσι.

In Neuters they change α into εσι or εσσι, as βήματα, βημάτεσσι.

They form several Verbs, of a peculiar termination, in θω, σγω, σθω, σκω, σπω, σχω, ξω, ειω, εινω, ηω, οιαω, ουω and ωω, as βεβρώθω, ἴξω, &c.

They have Particles peculiar to themselves, as ἄμμαι, δῆθα, ἔκητι, ἦμος, νέρθε, ὄχα, κε, ῥα, &c.

---

[1] Thus they frequently omit the Augment, which was not used in the earliest Ionic and Attic forms.

Dialects of the Pronouns.

Ἐγὼ,

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
S. N.	———	ἐγών, ἐγώνη, ἐγώγα, ἐγώνγα	ἔγω, ἔγων, B. ἰὼ, ἴωγα	᾽γὼ
G.	ἐμεῖο, ἐμέο, ἐμέοθεν	ἐμεῦ	B. ἐμοῦς	ἐμέθεν
D.	———	ἐμὶν	ἔμοι, B. ἐμὺ	———
D. N. A.	———	ἀμὲ, ἄμμε	———	———
P. N.	ἡμέες	ἄμες, ἄμμες	———	ἄμμε, ἄμμες
G.	ἡμέων	ἀμῶν, ἀμέων	ἄμμων, ἀμμέων	ἡμείων
D.	———	ἀμὶν, ἀμῖν	ἄμμι, ἄμμιν, ἀμμέσιν	ἧμιν
A.	ἡμέας	ἀμᾶς, ἀμὲ, ἄμμε	ἄμμας, ἀμμέας	ἡμεῖας

Σὺ,

S. N.	———	τὺ, τύνη, τύγα	τούνη	———
G.	σεῖο, σέο, σέοθεν	τεῦ	σεῦ, σέθεν	σείοθεν
D.	———	τοὶ, τὶν, τεῖν	τίνη	———
A.	———	τὲ, τὺ	τὶν, τεὶν	———
D. N. A.	———	ὔμμε, ὑμὲ	———	———

Pl. like ἐγὼ, substituting υ for α and η.

Οὗ,

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
S. G.	εἷο, οἷο, ἑοῖο, ἕο, ἕοθεν	εὗ	ἕθεν, γέθεν	εἷοθεν
D.	——	——	——	ἑοῖ
A.	——	——	μὶν, νὶν [1]	ἕε
D. N. A.	σφέε	σφῶε, σφὼ	——	——
P. N.	σφέες	σφὲς	——	σφεῖες
G.	σφέων	——	——	σφείων
D.	σφὶν, σφὶ	——	ἄσφι	φὶν
A.	σφέας	σφὲ, ψὲ	σφὲς, ἄσφε	σφεῖας

Dialects of the Verb Εἰμί.

Indicative, Present.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
A.	——	ἔη	——	—	—	——	——	——
I.	——	ἔεις	——	—	—	——	——	ἔασι
D.	εμμι	——	ἐντὶ	—	—	εἰμὲς	——	ἐντὶ
Æ.	ἦμι	——	——	—	—	——	——	ἔντι, εὖντι
P.	——	ἔει, ἐσσὶ	——	—	—	ἐμὲν, εἰμὲν	ἐτὲ	ἔασσι

[1] Μὶν and νὶν are of all Genders and Numbers.

In Celtic, *nyn*, our, your, their, is of all Genders and Numbers.

Imperfect.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
A.	——	ῆ	——	—	—	——	——	——
I.	ἔα, ᾶ, ἔες, ἔεις, ἔην, εἶην, ῆες, ἔας, ἔον, ῆον, ἔησθα ἔσκον		——	—	—	——	ἔατε	——
D.	——	——	ῆς	—	—	ῆμες	——	——
Æ.	——	ῆσθα	——	ἔσ-ον	—	——	——	——
P.	ᾔην	——	ἔην, ῆεν	ἔτον, ἔσ-ην, ῆσ-ον ῆσ-ην		ἔμεν	——	ἔσαν, ἔσσαν, ἔσκον

Pluperfect.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
I.	——	——	——	—	—	—	—	ἔατο, εἷατο

Future.

A.	——	ἔσει	——	—	—	—	—	—
I.	——	ἔσεαι, ἔσσεαι	——	—	—	—	—	—
D.	ἐσοῦμαι	ἐσῇ	ἐσεῖται	—	—	—	—	ἐσοῦνται
	ἑσευμαι	ἐσσῇ	ἐσσεῖται					
P.	ἔσσομαι	ἔσσῃ	ἔσσεται	—	—	—	—	—

Imperative, Present.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
A.	——	——	——	—	—	——	——	ἔσ-ων
P.	——	ἔσσο	——	—	—	——	——	ἐόντων

Optative, Present.

I.	ἔοιμι	ἔοις	ἔοι	—	—	εἶμεν	——	εἶεν

Subjunctive, Present.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
I.	ἔω, εἶω ἔῃς, εἴῃς ἔῃ, εἴῃ, ἦσι, ἔησι, εἴῃσι	— —	ἔωμεν, εἴομεν, εἴωμεν ὦμες — — — — ἔωσι, ἔησι

Infinitive, Present.

I. ἔμεν, εἶμεν
D. ἔμεναι, ἦμεν, ἧμες, εἶμες
Æ. ἔμμεναι
P. ἔμμεν

Future.

P. ἔσσεσθαι

Participle, Present.

I.	ἐών	ἐοῦσα	ἐόν
D.	——	ἐούσα, ἐοῖσα, ἔασσα	——
Æ.	εἷς	εἶσα, ἔασα	ἕν.

Future.

P. ἐσσόμενος [1].

---

[1] This Verb will appear less irregular, if it is observed that it forms its tenses in every Dialect from ἔω, ἐμι, ἐσεμι or εἰμι, and ἐσεμί. From ἔω are formed ἔεις, ἔει, contracted into εἷς, εἶ; and from its Future ἔσω is formed its Middle ἔσομαι. From ἐμι and ἐσεμι are formed ἐτὲ, ἐσετ or ἐς-ι, &c. From εἰμι we have εἰσι, &c. Thus the tenses of the Verb *sum* are formed from *sum*, *fuo*, *forem*, ἔω and εἰμί.

Changes of Letters by the Dialects [1].

A is put for

E, *D.* αἶκα for αἴκε. So in Latin *maneo* from μένω.

H, *Æ.* φάμα for φήμη, μάτηρ for ωήτηρ, μᾶλον for μῆλον; hence the Latin *fama*, *mater*, *malum*.

N, *I.* in the 3d Person Plural, κείατο for κεῖντο.

O, *D.* εἴκασι for εἴκοσι; *aratrum* from ἄροτρον, *haud* from οὐδ'.

Υ, *L.* *calix* from κύλιξ, *canis* from κυνός.

Ω, *D.* μουσᾶν for μουσῶν.

EI, *D.* κλᾶδας for κλεῖδας.

ΟΥ, *D.* Αἰνεία for Αἰνείου.

It is added, ἄσαχυς for σάχυς, ἀσπαίρω for σπαίρω.

It is dropt, *mulgeo* from ἀμέλγω, *balneum* from βαλανεῖον, *palma* from παλάμη.

B [2]

Δ, *Æ.* βέλεαρ for δέλεαρ; *bis* from δίς; *bellum* for *duellum*.

Θ, *L.* *alibi* from ἄλλοθι, *uber* from οὖθαρ.

M, *Æ.* βύρμαξ for μύρμηξ.

Π, *D.* βικρὸς for πικρός; *ab* from ἀπ', *sub* from ὑπ', *buxus* from πυξὸς, *comburo* from πυρόω.

Τ, *P.* κάββαλε for κάτβαλε.

Φ, *D.* Βίλιππος for Φίλιππος; *ambo* from ἄμφω, *balæna* from φάλαινα, *nebula* from νεφέλη; *brother* from *frater*.

V. Βάῤῥων from *Varro*; *ferbui* from *ferveo*.

---

[1] This is by no means a complete list of the Changes. The reader's attention will easily increase it.

It must however be noticed that these changes do not take place indiscriminately. Thus, if the Attics changed σὺν into ξὺν, it must not be concluded that they changed σὺ into ξὺ, συκῆ into ξυκῆ, &c. The authority of the best writers is the only sanction.

[2] The Mutes are commutable with those of the same organ; thus β with the other *Labials* π and φ, to which may be added μ and ψ. The modern Greeks use μπ for β.

It is added to μ in μεσημβρία for μεσημερία; *S. hombre* from *homo; F. chambre* from *camera; E. number* from *numerus.*

It is inserted for the Digamma in the Laconian Dialect, ὠβὸν for ὠϝὸν or ὠόν.

Γ [1]

Β, *D.* γλέφαρον for βλέφαρον; *glans* from βάλανος.

Κ, *L.* *guberno* from κυβερνῶ, *angulus* from ἀγκύλον, *cygnus* from κύκνος; Γάϊος from *Caius.*

It is added, γνόφος for νέφος.

It is dropt, αἶα for γαῖα, ἰὼ for ἐγώ, hence, the Italian *io, I; lac* from γάλα; *natus* for *gnatus.*

It is put for the Digamma, γέντο for ϝέντο, γοῖνος for ϝοῖνος or οἶνος.

Δ [2]

Γ, *D.* δᾶ for γῆ; *dulcis* from γλυκύς.

Ζ, *D.* μαδὸς for μαζὸς [3]; *odor* from ὄζω.

Θ, *L.* *Deus* from Θεὸς, *inde* from ἔνθεν; *daughter* from θυγάτηρ, *door* from θύρα; *murder* for *murther*, *Bedlam* for *Bethlem.*

Σ, *I.* ὀδμὴ for ὀσμή; *D.* ἴδμεν for ἴσμεν, κεκαδμένος for κεκασμένος; *medius* from μέσος.

Τ, *P.* καδδύναμιν for κατ' δύναμιν; *mendax* from *mentior.*

It is added, ὕδωρ from ὗω, ἀνδρὸς for ἀνρός; *medulla* from μυελός; *prodes* for *proes*, *redeo* for *reco*, *med* for *me.*

It is dropt, ἰωκὴ for διωκή; *ros* from δρόσος.

---

[1] Γ is commutable with the other *Palatals* κ and χ, to which may be added ξ.

[2] Δ is commutable with the other *Dentals* θ and τ, to which may be added ζ, λ and ν.

[3] This was properly omitting σ, for ζ is composed of δς.

E

A, *A.* λεὼς for λαός; *talentum* from τάλαντον; *exerceo* from *arceo.*

H, *I.* ἔσαν for ἦσαν, ξερὸς for ξηρός; *fera* from φήρ.

I, *L.* *Musæ* [1] from Μοῦσαι; *mare* for *mari*, *sibe* for *sibi.*

O, *D.* σεῦ for σοῦ; *genu* from γόνυ, *pedes* from πόδες.

Υ, *L.* *pejero* from *juro.*

Ω, *L.* *stamen* from στήμων.

It is added, *A.* ἐώρακα for ὦρακα, ἐθέλω for θέλω; *I.* ἀδελφεὸς for ἀδελφός; Λατεῖνος from *Latinus* [2], Ἀντωνεῖνος from *Antoninus*; *lateo* from λάθω.

It is dropt, μοῦ for ἐμοῦ; *I.* βάλε for ἔβαλε; *A.* ἥρως for ἥρωες; *ruo* from ἐρύω, *libo* from λείβω; *maritus* for *mareitus*, *Vertumnus* for *Vertomenos* [3].

Z

Γ, *Æ.* φύζα for φύγη.

Σ, In the Old Doric, ζμικρὸν for σμικρόν [4].

H

A, *I.* πρῆγμα for πρᾶγμα, σοφίη for σοφία, ὁρῆν for ὁρᾶν [5].

E, *I.* βασιλῆα for βασιλέα, ἤπειτα for ἔπειτα; *P.* τιθῆναι for τιθέναι.

Αι, *B.* παληὸς for παλαιός.

---

[1] Originally *Musaï.*

[2] Originally *Lateinus.*

[3] The Greek Passive form is found in many other words, thus *alumnus* for *alomenos*, *fortuna* for *fortumena*, *autumnus* for *auctomenos.*

[4] This change may be traced in our Western Dialect.

[5] The Attic adopts this Doric change in διψῆ, ζῆ, πεινῆ, χρῆται, and χρῆσθαι

Ει, *D.* κῆνος for ἐκεῖνος.
Ευ, *L.* *Ulysses* from Ὀδυσσεύς.
It is added, *P.* ἦην for ἦν; *D.* ὁτιὴ for ὅτι; *acies* from ἀκίς.
It is dropt, *A.* εἶμεν for εἴημεν; *Mars* from Ἄρης; *audibam* for *audiebam.*

Θ

Δ, *Æ.* ψύθος for ψεύδος, Προμηθεὺς from μῆδος.
Σ, *A.* δυθμὴ for δυσμή [1]; *I.* πεπείθαται for πεπεισμένοι εἰσί.
Τ, *I.* κιθὼν for χιτών.
It is added, *Æ.* πέπονθα for πέπονα; *D.* διχθὰ for δίχα.
It is dropt, *D.* ἐσλὸς for ἐσθλός; *minuo* from μινύθω.

I

Α, *A.* ταυτὶ for ταῦτα; *machina* from μηχάνη, *simul* from ἅμα, *sine* from ἄνευ; *contingo* for *contango.*
Ε, *I.* πόλιος for πόλεος; *D.* σιὸς for θεός; *in* from ἐν, *plico* from πλέκω, *legitis* from λέγετε, *animus* from ἄνεμος; *puppim* for *puppem.*
Η, anciently, ἰμέρα for ἡμέρα; *vestis* from ἑσθής.
Ν, *D.* ἐνδοῖ for ἔνδον.
Ο, *A.* δευρὶ for δεῦρο; *imber* from ὄμβρος, *legimus* from λέγομεν.
Υ, *D.* μοῖσα for μοῦσα; *dulcis* from γλυκύς; *optimus* for *optumus.*
Ου, *L.* *animi* from ἀνέμου [2].

---

[1] Perhaps this mode arose from an imperfect pronunciation, which in this case we should call *lisping.* Thus the Θ was by the Dorics pronounced δ and ζ, as the English *th* is by foreigners, *dat* and *zat* for *that.*

[2] Probably from ἀνέμοιο, which was shortened into ἄνεμοι, and became the Genitive *animi*, in the same manner as the Nom. Plural is formed from ἄνεμοι.

It is added, *I.* εἶμεν for ἔμεν; τοῖσι for τοῖς; *P.* ξεῖνος for ξένος [1], παραὶ for παρά; *A.* ἐνὶ for ἐν; *mina* from μνᾶ; Καισάρεια from *Cæsarea*; *peculii* from *peculi* [2].

It is dropt, *A.* ἐς for εἰς; *D.* λέγεν for λέγειν; *Medea* from Μήδεια, *dextera* from δεξιτέρα, *est* from ἐϛὶ, *mel* from μέλι, *legunt* from λέγοντι; *inquam* for *inquami*, *sum* for *sumi*, *doctum* for *docitum* [3].

K

Γ, *L.* *misceo* from μίσγω; *actum* for *agtum*, *lece* anciently for *lege*, *macistratus* for *magistratus*.

Π, *I.* κοῖος for ποῖος.

Σ, *L.* *cum* from σύν.

Τ, *D.* ὄκα for ὅτε; *P.* κακκεφαλὴν for κατ' κεφαλήν.

Χ, *I.* δέκομαι for δέχομαι; *lancea* from λόγχη [4].

It is added, *specus* from σπέος.

It is dropt, ἔϛαα for ἔϛακα.

Λ

Γ, *L.* *sileo* from σιγάω.

---

[1] This is a most convenient letter for Poets, an advantage equalled only by the power of doubling the consonants. They use at pleasure ἐμεῖο for ἐμέο, εἵνεκα for ἕνεκα, εἵως for ἕως, εἶπω for ἔπω, θείω for θέω, κλείω for κλέω, &c.

[2] Till the end of the reign of Augustus, the Gen. of Nouns in *ius* and *ium* was in *i*, as *Corneli*, *consili*, *peculi*: the only difference then between the Genitive and the Vocative was in the Accent, the Gen. of *Valerius* was *Valéri*, the Voc. *Váleri*. Afterwards the *i* was doubled in the Genitive.

[3] *C* was pronounced like *k*; hence *docitum* was easily abbreviated to *doktum* or *doctum*; thus *audacter* for *audaciter*.

[4] See page 176.

I, *F.* *fille* from *filia* [1].

Δ, *L.* *Ulysses* from Ὀδυσσεὺς, *lacryma* from δάκρυμα.

N, *A.* λίτρον for νίτρον, πλεύμων for πνεύμων; *P.* ἀλλέγω for ἀναλέγω; *lympha* from νύμφη, *Palérmo* from Πάνορμος.

P, *L.* *lilium* from λείριον; *intelligo* for *interlego.*

It is added, *relligio* for *religio*; *syllable* from *syllaba.*

It is dropt, εἴβω for λείβω; *pulex* from φύλλα.

M

B, *D.* τερέμινθος for τερέβινθος.

N, *L.* λαμβάνω for λανβάνω; *musam* from μοῦσαν, *Deum* from Θεὸν, *essem* from εἶην [2].

Π, *Æ.* ματέω for πατέω; *somnus* from ὕπνος.

It is added, ἔρεμβος for ἔρεβος, ὄμβριμος for ὄβριμος, πίμπλημι for πίπλημι, μόσχος for ὄσχος, μοχλὸς for ὄχλος; *Mars* from Ἄρης, *mons* from ὄρος.

It is dropt, ἶα for μία; *scipio* from σκίμπων, *imitor* from μιμοῦμαι; *circueo* for *circumeo.*

It is transposed, *forma* from μόρφη, *num* from μῶν.

N

I, *D.* αἰὲν for αἰεί.

Λ, *D.* ἦνθε for ἦλθε.

M, *L.* *ne* from μή; *quendam* for *quemdam*, *tanquam* for *tamquam.*

P, *L.* *plenus* from πλήρης, *donum* from δῶρον, *mons* from ὄρος, *pons* from πόρος.

Σ, *D.* ἐν for ἐς, ἐντὶ for ἐστί; *Æ.* τετύφων for τετυφώς; *housen* anciently for *houses.*

T, *D.* καννεύσας for κατανεύσας; *pinus* from πίτυς.

---

[1] Hence the reason will appear why *l* is *mouillée* in *fille*, *famille*, and not in *mille*, *ville.*

[2] M was anciently put for ν before β, μ, π, φ, ὁ, as τὴμ πόλιν. Thus in Latin inscriptions, *im perpetuum.* On the same principle it is put for ν and τ in words compounded of ἀνὰ and κατὰ before β, μ, π, φ, as ἀμφαδὸν, καμμίξας.

It is added, *D.* πίνω for πκω; Κάτων for *Cato*; *pango* from πάγω, *magnus* from μέγας; *totiens* for *toties*; *lantern* from *laterna*.

It is dropt, *I.* μείζοα for μειζονα; *Æ.* τυψαντω for the Attic τυψάντων, hence *L. amanto*; *draco* from δράκων, *Plato* from Πλάτων.

It was anciently preserved in Composition, *inrideo* for *irrideo*, *conludo* for *colludo*.

Ξ

Z, *L.* *rixor* from ἐρίζω.

K, *D.* ξοινὸς for κοινός.

Σ, *A.* ξὺν for σύν [1]; *Ajax* from Αἴας, *pix* from πίσσα; *Ulyxes* for *Ulysses*.

It is added, *cornix* from κορώνη.

It was preserved in Composition, *exfociunt* for *effugiunt* [2].

O

A, *D.* τέττορα for τέσσαρες; πόλεμος from παλάμη, as *pugna* from *pugnus*; *domo* from δαμῶ.

E, *A.* λελογα for λέλεγα; *novus* from νέος, *oleum* from ἔλαιον; anciently *voster* for *vester*.

I, *L.* *olli* for *illi*.

Υ, *L.* *nox* from νὺξ, *anchora* from ἄγκυρα; anciently *dederont* for *dederunt*, *servom* for *servum*, *colpa* for *culpa*.

Ω, *I.* ζόη for ζωή; *Æ.* ὄρα for ὥρα.

It is added, *P.* φόως for φῶς; *D.* θουγάτηρ for θυγάτηρ, εἰλήλουθα for εἰλήλυθα; Αὔγουστος from *Augustus*, σουδάριον from *sudarium* [3]; *opacus* from παχύς.

---

[1] The Doric puts ξ for σ in the Future of Verbs in ζω, σσω and ττω, as καθίξω for καθίσω.

[2] Ξ is formed of κς; the Æolian and Latin Dialects transpose the letters, σκένος for ξένος, *ascia* for ἀξίνη.

[3] This derivation exhibits a curious mixture of both languages: ὖω, ὕδωρ, *sudor*, *sudarium*, σουδάριον.

It is dropt, *D.* μύσα for μοῦσα, whence *musa*; οἶμαι for οἴομαι; *hi* from οἱ, *dentes* from ὀδοντες, *nomen* from ὄνομα, *Zephyri* from ζέφυροι, *ab* from ἀπὸ, *fors* from φέρος, *gens* from γένος, *mens* from μένος, *mors* from μόρος.

Π

Β, *L.* *scripsi* for *scribsi* [1].

Κ, *D.* πύαμος for κύαμος; *lupus* from λύκος.

Μ, *D.* ὄππατα for ὄμματα.

Τ, *D.* σπάδιον for σάδιον; *Æ.* πέμπε for πέντε, *W.* *pymp*; *P.* κάππεσον for κατάπεσον; *pavo* from τάως.

Φ, *I.* ἐπέξης for ἐφέξης; *purpura* from πορφύρα.

Ψ, *L.* *pulex* from ψύλλα.

It is dropt, *latus* from πλατύς.

It is added, *lapis* from λᾶας; *sumpsi*, *sumptum* for *sumsi*, *sumtum*.

P

Δ, *L.* *meridies* for *medidies*, *auris* from *audio*.

Λ, *D.* φαῦρος for φαῦλος; φράγελλον from *flagellum*.

Ν, *L.* *dirus* from δεινὸς, *legere* from λέγειν, *or*, in the Comparative, from ων; *F.* *rien* from It. *niente*, probably to avoid the recurrence of *n*, as *je n'ai nien*.

Σ, *A.* ἄῤῥην for ἄρσην; *D.* κλέορ for κλέος; *turris* from τύρσις, *celer* from κέλης, *cruor* from κρύος, *heri* from χθέσι, *legero* from λέξω, i. e. λέγσω [2].

Τ, *P.* κὰρ ῥόον for κατ' ῥόον; *parricida* for *patricida*.

---

[1] This change probably arose from the supposition that ψ was always expressed by *ps*. But λείψω from λείβω is λείβσω, as from λείπω it is λείπσω. Thus *scribsi* as properly comes from *scribo*, as *repsi* from *repo*. See page 52.

[2] The Greek form is preserved in *faxo*, *adaxo*, and in *levasso*, &c.

It is added, *nurus* from *νυὸς*, *musarum* from *μουσάων*, *eram* from *ἔα*.

It is dropt, *D.* *αἰσχίων* for *αἰσχρίων*, *ποτὶ* for *προτί*; *lectus* from *λέκτρον*.

It is transposed, *D.* *κραδία* for *καρδία*; *rapax* from *ἅρπαξ*, *cerno* from *κρίνω*, *repo* from *ἕρπω*, *tener* from *τέρην*.

Σ

Δ, *L.* *rosa* from *ῥόδον*.

Ζ, *L.* *patrisso* from *πατρίζω*.

Θ, *D.* *Ἀσάνα* for *Ἀθήνη*, *ὀρσὸς* for *ὀρθός*; *loves* for *loveth*.

M, *A.* *πέφασμαι* for *πέφαμμαι*.

N, *D.* *λέγομες*, *L.* *legimus* from *λέγομεν*; *Æ.* *γελάϊς* for *γελάϊν* or *γελᾶν*.

Ξ, *A.* *τεθνήσῃ* for *τεθνήξῃ*; *sestus* for *sextus*, *visit* for *vixit*.

P, *L.* *arbos* anciently for *arbor*, *quæsere* for *quærere*.

T, *L.* *ossa* from *ὀς-ᾶ*.

X, *L.* *ensis* from *ἔγχος*.

It is added [1], *Æ.* *σῦς* for *ὗς*, hence *L.* *sus*; *σμικρὸς* for *μικρὸς*, *κέλσω* for *κελῶ*, *πελόμεσθα* for *πελόμθα*, *σήμερον* for *ἤμερον*; *super* from *ὑπέρ* [2]; *Scarpanto* for *Carpathus* [3].

---

[1] In old inscriptions we find *conjunxs*, *vixsit*, *uxsor*, &c. But probably the engravers of inscriptions were not more correct in Italy than they are in England. In France their ignorance is still more glaring: the word *Hotel* is written *Autel*, *Ostel*, *Otel*, *Othel*, *Otelle*. *Eau* is written *Au* and *O*.

[2] The Aspirate is generally expressed in Latin by *s*: *ἅλις*, *satis*; *ἅλλομαι*, *salio*; *ἅλς*, *sal*; *ἓ*, *se*; *ἕδος*, *sedes*; *ἕξ*, *sex*; *ἑπτὰ*, *septem*; *ἕπω*, *sequor*; *ἕρπω*, *serpo*; *ἥμι*, *semi*; *ἵς-ημι*, *sisto*; *ὁλκὸς*, *sulcus*; *ὕδωρ*, *sudor*; *ὕλη* or *ὕλϝη*, *sylva*; *ὑπὲρ*, *super*; *ὑπὸ*, *sub*; *ὕπνος*, *somnus*; *ὗς*, *sus*.

Sometimes the Soft assumes *s*: *ἅλσος*, *saltus*; *εἰ*, *si*; *εἰμὶ*, *sum*; *ἕνος*, *senex*; *ἕρω*, *sero*; *ἵκω*, *sica*; *οἰκεῖος*, *socius*.

[3] *S* or *St* are frequently prefixed to the ancient names of

It is dropt, *A.* νομιῶ for νομίσω; *D.* φὶν for σφὶν, πᾶα for πᾶσα [1]; *P.* ὅτις for ὅστις; *tego* from στέγω, *fallo* from σφάλλω; *dixe* for *dixisse.*

T

Δ, *D.* θέμιτος for θέμιδος; *intus* from ἔνδον, *mutus* from μύδος; *aput* for *apud.*

Θ, *I.* αὖτις for αὖθις; *lateo* from λάθω, *triumphus* from θρίαμβος.

Κ, *D.* τῆνος for ἐκεῖνος; *Lutetia* from Λευκετία.

Λ, *L.* *satis* from ἄλις.

Π, *D.* ἄττα for ἄπτα,; *studium* from σπουδή.

Σ, *A.* θάλαττα for θάλασσα; *D.* τὺ for σὺ, φατὶ for φησὶ, λέγοντι for λέγουσι, hence, dropping ι, the Latin *legunt; quatio* for *quasso.*

It is added, *D.* τοὶ for οἱ; *A.* πτόλις for πόλις; *plecto* from πλέκω, *terra* from ἔρα; *linteum* from *linum; rettulit* for *retulit; F. aime-t-il* for *aime il,* where *t* is restored from the original *amat* [2].

It is dropt, *D.* ἤγανον for τήγανον; *perna* from πτέρνα; *possum* for *potissum.*

Grecian places by modern travellers, who took the Preposition and the Article as a part of the name. Hence from εἰς τὴν Δῖαν, *to Dia,* they have formed *Standia,* from Lemnos *Stalimene,* from Cos *Stanco,* from Thebes *Stibes,* &c. Thus Constantinople is called by eminence *Stanboul,* from εἰς τὴν πόλιν; Troas *Eski-Stanboul,* i. e. the old city.

[1] The Cretan, Lacedemonian and Pamphylian dialects put the aspirate for σ, as πᾶά for πᾶσα, μῶά for μοῦσα.

[2] These expedients to prevent the hiatus are natural to all languages. Various letters are interposed for this purpose. Thus *l* is used in *si l'on.* And in English the vulgar add *r* to a word ending in *a* before a vowel, as *idea-r-of* for *idea of.*

Υ

A, *Æ.* σίρκας for σάρκας; *Hecuba* from Ἑκάβη, *triumphus* from θρίαμβος; *further* for *farther.*

B, *L.* *aufero* for *abfero.*

E, *D.* ὁμηγυρὴς for ὁμηγερής; *tuus* from τεὸς, *unus* from ἑνὸς, *ulcus* from ἕλκος, *scopulus* for σκόπελος; *faciundum* for *faciendum.*

I, *Æ.* βύβλος for βίβλος[1]; *carnufex* for *carnifex*, *lubens* for *libens.*

O, *Æ.* ἐμεῦ for ἐμέο, θεῦς for θεὸς, hence the Greek termination ος became *us* in Latin; *purpura* from πορφύρα, *Ulysses* from Ὀδυσσεὺς, *animus* from ἄνεμος, *legunt* from λέγοντι.

Λ, *D.* αὔμα for ἄλμη[2].

Ω, *L.* *fur* from φὼρ, *ulna* from ὠλένη.

It is added, *P.* μοῦνος for μόνος.

It is dropt, *P.* τρίπες for τρίπους; *volo* from βούλω, *parum* from παῦρον; *sæclum* for *sæculum*, *Hercle* for *Hercule*; *single* for *singulus.*

Φ

A, *L.* *fleo* from κλαίω.

B, *L.* *fremo* from βρέμω, *triumphus* from θρίαμβος.

Θ, *D.* φὴρ for θὴρ, hence *fera*; *foris* from θύρα.

Π, *Æ.* ἀσφάραγον for ἀσπάραγον[3]; *Bosphorus* from Βόσπορος,

---

[1] The modern Greeks pronounce υ like ι, i. e. like the French *i grec*, or *y.*

[2] This change has been adopted in the French language, thus *autre* from *alter*, *chaud* from *calidus*, *haut* from *altus*; *au* from *à le.* It is remarkable that *le pays d'Auge* in Normandy is similar in its produce to *Algidus* in *Italy.*

[3] The Attics generally change π into φ, and κ into χ, after σ, as σφόγγος for σπόγγος, σχελίδες for σκελίδες.

trophæum from τροπαῖον; *fire* from πῦρ, *father* from πατήρ; *for* from *pro*.

X, *L.* *flos* from χλόος.

It is added, *Æ.* φρίγος for ῥῖγος, hence *L. frigus*; *frango* from ῥήγνυμι.

It is dropt, ἦν for ἔφην.

X

Γ, *G.* *ich* from ἐγώ. Hence in English, dropping the guttural, *I.*

Θ, *D.* ὄρνιχος for ὄρνιθος.

K, *L.* *anchora* from ἀγκύρα.

It is dropt, *læna* from χλαῖνα, *aranea* from ἀράχνη [1].

Ψ

Σφ, *D.* ψὲ for σφὲ, hence *ipse*,

It is dropt, ἄμαθος for ψάμαθος.

Ω

A, *I.* θώῦμα for θαύμα; *P.* ἠβώω for ἠβάω.

E, *P.* πλώω for πλέω.

H, *A.* ἐῤῥωγὼς for ἐῤῥηγώς; *pronus* from πρήνης, *cor* from κῆρ.

I, *A.* ἀφέωκα for ἀφεῖκα.

O, *A.* πόλεως for πόλεος,

Υ, *I.* μῶ for μῦ.

Au, *I.* τρῶμα for τραῦμα; *plodo* for *plaudo*, *codex* for *caudex*, *sodes* for *si audes*.

Ου, *A.* λεὼ for λαοῦ; *I.* ὦν for οὖν; *D.* μῶσα for μοῦσα; *Deos* from θεοῦς.

It is added, *P.* γελώων for γελῶν,

It is dropt, *D.* ἀμυθὰν for ἀμυθάων; *cornix* from κορώνη.

---

[1] X was a guttural, a sound, which does not exist in Latin. The French and Italian languages have rejected it, and in English it has totally ceased.

DIGAMMA.

The original Pelasgic, and the old Dialects of Greece, admitted few, or no Aspirates. The Digamma was early adopted to prevent the hiatus, which the concurrence of vowels would produce [1]. Aspirates were af-

---

[1] The form of this character was at first a Gamma reversed, then a Gamma; afterwards it assumed the shape of a double Gamma, F, whence it derives its name. Hence it has sometimes been written Γ, as Γάβιοι for Fάβιοι, Γέθεν for Fέθεν, Γέντο for Fέντο, Æol. for ἕντο, Dor. for ἕλτο, from ἕλω, &c. The Emperor Claudian ordered that it should be written Ⅎ, or F reversed; but probably that form ended with the inscription on his tomb, TERMINAIⅎT. It has frequently been expressed by B, and ⅎI sometimes by K, M, Π, P, Φ, X.

It cannot be ascertained with precision what was the pronunciation of the Digamma, which underwent some changes. In its origin it had a soft guttural sound, like the German *g* final in *wenig*. Such is the present Greek pronunciation of the Gamma, which may be exemplified in the word *αὐγὸν*, *an egg*, which the Greeks pronounce *of one*, gutturalizing *one*.

From a guttural the transition was natural to the sound of our W. In this state it passed into Italy, under the form of V, and retained this pronunciation during the rougher periods of the Latin language.

The frequent recurrence of this sound must have produced an effect so harsh and inelegant, that in the most polished states of Greece it was changed into the aspirate, and in the Æolic and La-

terwards introduced into all the Dialects, except the Æolic, which adhered to the Digamma. Hence it has

---

tin dialects it was softened into F or V. The Lacedemonian dialect, a branch of the Æolic, always pronounced, and generally wrote, the Digamma like B, a letter, which in modern Greece has the sound of V.

The Italians, and the other nations, whose language is derived from the Latin, pronounce the Digamma V, in *vino, vent,* &c. like our V. In the Southern Provinces of Europe the B and the V are nearly similar in sound; and that the same similarity existed in Latin appears by the deduction of *ferbui* from *ferveo,* and by the promiscuous use of both characters in many words.

The Latin V was frequently expressed in Greek by B, as Βάρρων from *Varro;* and the Greek B was changed in Latin into V, as βάδω, *vado.* V was indeed also sometimes changed into ου; thus *Virgilius* was written Βιργίλιος and Ουιργίλιος, *Nervii* Νέρβιοι and Νερούιοι; but Vossius, and other eminent critics, give the preference to the more modern form in B.

The change of the sound of W into that of V is not confined to the Greek and Latin: in the rough Arabic language و is pronounced W; but in the soft Persian, which may be called a polished dialect of it, it is sounded V.

According to these principles, it is probable that the Digamma final, or before a consonant, was pronounced like our F, and before a vowel like our V. Thus βασιλεὺς is now pronounced *vasilefs.* The analogy subsists in the French *neuf, neuve,* and in the English *half, halves.* But our pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages is so different from that of ancient Greece and Rome, that it is perhaps as unnecessary, as it is difficult, to fix the genuine sound of the Digamma.

The German *g,* commonly expressed by *gh* in the English language, has shared in South Britain the fate, which the Digamma experienced in many parts of Greece, and is disused. The few

preserved the name of the Æolic. It has also with great propriety been called the Homeric Digamma. That great Poet adopted the original forms of the Æolic and Ionic Dialects [1], which threw a majestic air of antiquity on his poetry. This ancient form Homer dignifies by the appellation of the language of the Gods. Virgil, and among the moderns Tasso and Milton, successfully imitated that practice by the introduction of antiquated expressions, which removed their language from the common idiom, and cast a venerable gloom of solemnity on their style. To that principle may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequent use of the Digamma by Homer.

The use of the Digamma having been insensibly abolished by the introduction of Aspirates, the transcribers of the works of Homer neglected to mark it, and at length the vestiges of its existence were confined to a few ancient Inscriptions. The harmonious ear of the Poet had led him sedulously to avoid every hiatus of vowels; but the absence of the Digamma made him inharmonious and defective. To remove in some degree this difficulty, his Commentators interposed the

---

instances, in which it is sounded, follow the principle of the Digamma F, as *cough*, *enough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *tough*.

[1] It is not to be imagined that Homer adopted arbitrarily the different Dialects. His was the pure, appropriate diction of Verse, the classical language of ancient Greece, the source of all that was sublime and beautiful in Poetry, and the model of all succeeding poets.

final ν [1], or the Particles γ', δ', τ'; but these could be only partially adopted, and were far from displaying the Poet in all the charms of his original style. Numberless passages remained in their naked deformity, and exercised the conjectural sagacity of Grammarians and Commentators. Thus in the verse, in the opening of the Iliad, Ἡρώων αὐτοὺς δὲ ἑλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσσιν, aware of the inharmonious effect of the concurrence of the two ε, they cut off the former. The quantity of the latter created another difficulty. Some doubled the λ, and others asserted that ε was lengthened before the liquid. But there were passages, to which even these, and similar expedients were inapplicable. A successful effort was made by the great Bentley to remove these embarrassments. The restoration of the Digamma has at length vindicated the Poet, and displayed the harmonious beauties of his original versifi-
to cation. To give the learner some clue so guide him through these intricacies, an alphabetical table is added of the words in Homer [2], which either constantly, or generally, admit the Digamma in the initial Vowel.

---

[1] They have even, by the addition of ν, altered the Case, and consequently the sense, of some words. An instance of this appears in the last Book of the Odyssey, 312, where νῶιν ἐώλπει has been put for νῶι Fεϝώλπει.

[2] Some words had originally the Digamma, but had lost it in the time of Homer; thus ἀνὴρ is said by Dionysius of Halicarnassus to have been digammated, but no trace of it appears in Homer.

A

ἄγω, ἄγνυμι, } to break,
ἄδω,
ἄλημι,
ἄλις,
ἄλωμι,
ἄναξ,
ἀνδάνω,
ἀραιὸς,
ἄρδω,
ἄρη,
ἄριστον,
ἄρνες,
ἄστυ,
αὐταλέος.

E

ἑ,
ἔαρ,
ἔδνον,
ἔθειρα,
ἔθεν,
ἔθνος,
εἰδέω,
εἴδω,
εἴδωλον,
εἴκελος,
εἴκοσι,
εἴκω, to be like,
εἴλαρ,
εἰλέω,
εἰλύω,
εἰλυφάω,
εἶλω,
εἶμα,
εἶργω,
εἴρω,
εἴσκω,
ἔκαθεν,
ἑκὰς,
ἕκαστος,
ἕκατος,
ἕκηλος,
ἔκητι,
ἑκυρὸς,
ἑκὼν,
ἑλεὸς,
ἕλικες,
ἑλίκωπες,
ἑλίσσω,
ἐλπὶς,
ἔλπω,
ἕλω,
ἕλωρ,
ἑλώριον,
ἕνετοι,
ἔννυμι,
ἔοικα [1],
ἑὸς,

---

[1] Augments often retain the Digamma of the Verb, as ἐολπα from ἔλπω, ἐειπα from ἔπω, &c. Many words take a double Digamma, one before the Augment, the other before the Verb, as νυκτὶ ϝεϝοικὼς, ἔπειτα ϝέϝολπα, &c.

In many compounded words the Digamma is placed in the middle, as προϝείδω, ἀϝεικὴς, κακόϝεργος, &c. It is inserted in several simple words, as ὅϝις, ὕλϝη, &c.

It has been before observed that ι and υ were substituted to the Digamma. Hence to Ἀτρέϝδης succeeded Ἀτρείδης; to Ἀχαϝὸς Ἀχαιὸς. Thus ἄω, ἄϝω made ἄϝσω in the Future, changed into αὔσω; ψάω, ψάϝω into ψαύσω, &c.

ἔπος,
ἔπω,
ἔργον,
ἔργω,
ἕρδω,
εἴρω,
ἐριήρης,
ἔρρω,
ἐρύω, to draw,
ἑσθὴς,
ἕσθος,
ἕσπερος,
ἑστία,
ἕτης,
ἕτος,
ἑτώσιος,
ἕω, to put on.

H

ἦδὺς,
ἥδω,
ἦθος,
ἦιος,
ἦκα, adv.
ἦνοψ,
ἦρ,
ἥρα,
Ἥρη,
ἠρίον,
ἦχη.

I

ἰάχη,
ἰάχω,
ἴδρις,
ἵεμαι,
ἵκελος,
Ἴλιος,
ἶνες,
ἰνίον,
ἴον,
ἰονθὰς,
Ἶρις,
ἶς,
ἵστημι,
ἶσος,
ἴσχω,
ἰσία,
ἶσωρ,
ἰτέα,
ἴτυς,
ἶφι,
ἴψ,
ἰωὴ,
ἰωκή.

O

ὄαρες,
οἶδμα,
οἶκος,
οἶνος,
ὄς,
οὗ,
οὐλαμὸς,
οὖλος,
οὖρον.

Ω

ὦλξ,
ὡς.

The Latin Dialect naturally adopted the Æolic Digamma, which it expressed generally by V, as will be seen in the following list:

ἄγομαι, vagor;
αἰών, ævum;
ἀλώπηξ, vulpes;
ἄορνος, avernus;
ἀχαιὸς, achivus;
ἄω, aveo;
βιόω, vivo;
βόες, boves;
δῖος, divinus;
εἰδέω, video;
εἴκατι, viginti;
ἕλω, volvo;
ἕμω, vomo;
ἐνδίκω, vindico;
ἕνετοι, veneti;
ἔντερος, venter;
ἔρχω, vergo;
ἕρος, servus;
ἔρω, verto;
ἕσθης, vestis;
ἕσπερος, vesper a;
ἑστία, Vesta;
ἔτος, vetus;
ἦρ, ver;
ἶξος, viscus;
ἴον, viola;
ἶς, vis;
ἴω, ivi;
κάω, cavo;
κεραὸς, cervus;
κλεῖς, clavis;
κόρος, corvus;
λαιὸς, lævus;
λαρὴ, larva;
λεῖος, levis;
λούω, lavo;
λύω, solvo;
μάλη, malva;
μάορος, Mavors;
μάω, moveo;
ναίος, nævus;
ναῦς, navis [1];
νέος, novus;
νικῶ, vinco;
οἶκος, vicus;
οἶνος, vinum
ὄις, ovis;
ὅλω, volvo;
ὄχλος, vulgus;
ὄω, voveo;
παῦρος, parvus;
πρίω, privo;
ῥίω, rivus;
σκαιὸς, sævus;
ταὼς, pavo
ὕλη, sylva;
ὗω, uvesco;
ὠὸν, ovum, &c.

---

[1] Ναῦς was probably pronounced *nafs*, hence *navis*. Thus Παῦρος, *paſros*, was transposed into *parvus*, νεῦρον into *nervus*.

Sometimes by other letters, among which are B, as δύω, dubium; μόρος, morbus; ῥώω, robur; ὗω, uber.

C, as ἕτερα, cetera.

F, as ἀγορὰ, forum; ὅμιλος, famulus; αἰλὸς, felis; ἶνες, funes; ὗω, fluo.

R, as βορῆ, Boreas; κλείω, celebro; ἵλαος, hilaris; μύαξ, murex; μουσάων, musarum; νυὸς, nurus, &c. [1]

In English, the Digamma has become W, as νέος, new; *vinum*, wine; *vicus*, wick; *fistula*, whistle; *vespa*, wasp; *via*, way. It is pronounced, without being written, in the word *one*.

V, as ναὸς, *nave*, &c.

---

[1] The Digamma was a principal agent in the formation of Tenses in Latin; thus from *amo*, *amai*, was formed *amavi*; from *deleo*, *delei*, *delevi*; from *cupio*, *cupii*, *cupivi*; from *audio*, *audii*, *audivi*. From *amo*, *amavo*, we have *amabo*, from *moneo*, *monebo*. Perhaps this analogy may be carried to Plural Cases in *bus*. This termination was formerly more extensive; hence we find in Plautus *audibo*, *Dibus*, *hibus*, &c.

Another formation of the Latin Future has been suggested;—by the addition of βούλομαι or *amo* to the root of the Verb. Thus *amabo* is an abbreviation of *amare* βούλομαι, and *regam* of *regere amo*. Thus also in Italian from *amare ho*, I have to love, is formed *amerò*; and in French from *j'ai à aimer* is formed *j'aimerai*. On the same principle the modern Greeks prefix θέλω or θε to the Verb in the Future, as θέλω γράψει or θεγράψει. And the English Future *will*, originally *wol*, is the same as βουλ for βούλομαι, and *vol* for *volo*.

Primitives of the Greek Language.

If in the communication of ideas the mind was first employed on *existence* and *action*, it will follow that Verbs are the first principles of language. The simplest form of Verbs consists of two letters, the former denoting the Action, and the latter the Person. From these Primitives, or radical Elements, branched out into all the ramifications of Vowels and Consonants significantly combined, was formed the most copious variety of words. On these foundations arose the beautiful structure of the most perfect of languages.

The five simplest combinations are αω, εω, ιω, οω, and υω. Of these the last letter denotes the Person [1], and is changed into other letters to signify the different Persons, Numbers, Tenses, and Moods. The former will be found to indicate some of the principal functions of Nature.

Ἄω signifies to *breathe*, to *flow*.

Ἔω, to *produce*, ἕω, to *clothe*.

Ἰω, to *send*.

Ὄω, to *bear*.

Ὑω, to *pour*, to *rain*.

---

[1] The First Person of the Active has the force, and the abbreviated form, of ἐγώ, that of the Passive, of μέ. The most simple change of the former into the latter formed the Middle Voice. Thus ἔω, *I produce*, *I send* into existence; ἔεμι, or εἰμὶ, *I produce myself*, *I send myself* into existence, or simply, *I exist*, *I am*. Ἕω, *I clothe*; εἷμαι, *I clothe myself*. From the same principle the origin of the Passive Voice may be deduced.

After these *Duads*, the next combination consisted of *Triads*, formed by the addition of a Vowel, or a Consonant prefixed or inserted.

1. A Vowel inserted: αὔω, to *breathe;* ἰάω, to *permit;* ἰάω, to *send;* ἰΐω, to *bear*, to *think.*

2. A Consonant prefixed: ζάω, to *live;* δέω, to *bind;* κίω, to *go;* πόω, to *drink;* φύω, to *produce.*

3. A Consonant inserted: ἄγω, to *drive*, to *lead;* ἔδω, to *eat;* ἵκω, to *come;* ὄρω, to *excite;* ὕδω, to *flow.*

From these original combinations the formation of all words will be easily deduced [1]. Thus from ἄγω are formed ἄγαν, ἀγάλλω, ἀγέλη, ἀγείρω, ἀγορὰ, ἄγρα, ἀγυιὰ, &c. From βάω are formed βάζω, βάθος, βαίνω, βαιὸς, βάλλω, &c. From δέω come δέος, δείδω, δειλὸς, δέμω, δεσμὸς, δεσπότης, δεύω, δέχομαι, δοῦλος, &c.

---

[1] It is remarkable that the oriental Primitives generally end in Consonants. Thus from the Hebrew,

AR, *to flow*, are derived Aur, *light*, ἀὴρ, οὐρανὸς, ὁράω, ὥρα, *aura*, *aurora*, *aurum.*

AT, *to fly*, Aet, *a bird of prey*, ἀετός.

EL, *to shine*, ἕλη, ἥλιος, σέλας, σελήνη.

OR, *to rise*, ὄρω, ὄρος, *orior*, *origo*, *horreo*, &c.

Hence the study of Hebrew will not only enable the Christian to read the Scriptures with greater accuracy and satisfaction, but will supply the Philologist and the general Scholar with some of the most probable etymologies of many words in the Greek and Latin languages.

FINIS.

INDEX.

Page

Accents, ... 5, 159
Accusative, ... 11
——— Syntax of, ... 124
Active Voice, ... 42
Adjectives, ... 18
Adverbs, ... 109
——— Syntax of, ... 132
Æolic Dialect, ... 178
Anapestics, ... 157
Apostrophe, ... 4
Article, ... 7
——— Syntax of, ... 116
Attic Dialect, ... 173
Augment, ... 48

Breathings, ... 4

Cases, ... 6
Changes of Letters, ... 185
Characteristics, ... 41
Comparison, ... 24
Composition, Prosody of, .. 149
Conjunctions, ... 141
Consonants, ... 2
Contracted Verbs, ... 71
Contraction, ... 12
——— Prosody of, .. 148

Dative, ... 12
——— Syntax of, ... 122
Declensions, ... 7

Page

Deponents, ... 70
Dialects, ... 170
Digamma, ... 4, 197
Digammated Words, ... 201
Diphthongs, ... 2
Doric Dialect, ... 177
Dual in ον, ην, ... 39

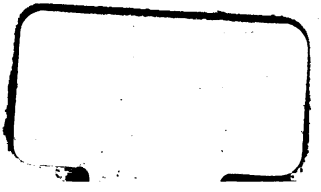
Εἷμαι, to put on, ... 90
Εἰμὶ, ... 38
——— Dialects of, ... 182
Εἶμι, to go, ... 83
Enclitics, ... 168
Ἧμαι, ... 90

Feet, ... 154
Φημὶ, ... 93
First Aorist Active, ... 54
——— Passive, ... 66
——— Middle, ... 70
First Future Active, ... 52
——— Passive, ... 67
——— Middle, ... 70
Formation of the Tenses, .. 51

Genders, ... 6
Genitive, Syntax of, ... 118

Iambics, ... 156
Ἴημι, to go, ... 85
Ἵημι, to send, ... 86

INDEX.

	Page
Imperfect Active,	52
——— Passive,	64
——— Active in μι,	77
——— Passive in μαι,	88
Infinitive, Syntax of,	126
Ionic Dialect,	176
Irregular Nouns,	15
——— Adjectives,	26
——— Verbs,	95
——— Verbs in μι,	83
Ἵστημι,	92
Κεῖμαι,	91
Letters,	1
Metres,	156
Middle Voice,	67
N, added,	4
Nominative and Verb,	113
Numbers,	6
Numerals,	30
Participle, Syntax of,	130
Parts of Speech,	6
Passive Voice,	57
——— Syntax of,	125
Patronymics,	17
Perfect Active,	54
——— Passive,	65
——— Middle,	69
Pluperfect Active,	55
——— Passive,	66
——— Middle,	70
Poetic Dialect,	180
Prepositions,	111
——— Metrical,	140
Primitives,	205
Pronouns,	33
——— Dialects of,	181
Prosody,	145
Relative, Syntax of,	116
Second Aorist Active,	55
——— Passive,	67
——— Middle,	70
——— Active in μι,	77
——— Middle in μι,	82
Second Future Active,	57
——— Passive,	67
——— Middle,	70
Stops,	5
Substantive and Adjective,	114
Syntax,	113
Trochaics,	156
Verbs,	36
—— in Ω,	41
—— in MI,	72
Verbal N[illegible]	108
Vocative,	11
Vowels,	2

PRINTED BY D. N. SHURY, 7, BERWICK STREET, SOHO.